THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Bullock Trains and Transit Companies; the Routes between the principal towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A MAP OF INDIA.
Corrected up to March 1889.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press.
PRICE, 8 ANNAS.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 12,751—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1889.

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BL PE[illegible]AWUR	3927	600	L. H. Moule	15th ,,
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ASSAM	3038	500	C. Gadd	6th Dec.
BL COROMANDEL	4500	800	I. Reeves	13th ,,
† SIAM	3011	500	H. Weighell	20th ,,
BL KAISAR-I-HIND	4029	700	G. W. Atkinson	27th ,,

The steamers marked B L proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

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ORIENTAL	5500	1000	E. Stewart	5th Dec.
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A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

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Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
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J. JANNI, Agent.
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THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA and *vice versa* at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES.

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Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

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SINGAPORE	5,000	800	20th Dec.
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PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

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Steamer.	To sail
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Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Oct. 19, 1889.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Commander.	Tons.	To sail.
ARABIA	Jas. Laird	3,544	4th Nov.

THE above vessel WILL SAIL as above. Carries a Surgeon and Stewardess and has every comfort for first-class passengers. All the state-rooms are on the upper deck.

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HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Commander.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail
WERNETH HALL	A. Back	4,100	500	4th Nov.
MERTON HALL	J. Hughes	4,100	500	4th Dec.

These fast Steamers have been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay trade, and carry both Surgeon and Stewardess. Cabins are all on deck and forward of the engines.

For further particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES AND CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, Oct. 1, 1889.

BOMBAY TO ZANZIBAR DIRECT.

HIS HIGHNESS THE SULTAN of ZANZIBAR'S s. s. "BARAWA," will sail as above on FRIDAY, the 25th instant. For Freight and Passage apply to

VISRAM EBRAHIM & Co.,
Agents.

THE CITY LINE s. s. "CITY of VENICE" has ARRIVED from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, and is DISCHARGING in the Prince's Dock. CONSIGNEES are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our Countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their Goods without delay.

Matches, Oil, Acids and other inflammable articles must be removed as they are landed, failing which they will be exposed at Consignees' risk, and subject to removal to the Combustible Shed at their expense.

Unless boats are sent alongside without delay to take delivery of packages exceeding in weight 30 cwt., they will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of the Consignees.

Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all claims for damage must be adjusted by Steamer's Surveyor before the goods are removed from the Landing Shed. The undersigned decline all responsibility in respect of goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse. All claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

Captain CLARK will attend every morning to survey damages, &c.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents
Bombay, 19th October 1889.

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THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KILWA," 1,554 tons, at 11 a.m. on 27th October, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscut, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing for any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE VIA KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, at 11 a.m. on WEDNESDAY, 23rd October, and the

S. S. "ARABIA," 1,086 tons, at 11 a.m. on SATURDAY, 26th October, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, and Kutch Mandvie, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "ASIA," 1,766 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 24th October, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S.S. "MECCA," 1,450 tons, on or about 31st October.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. S. "HUZARA," 2,078 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 26th October.

FOR MARMAGAO DIRECT.

THE S. S. "BUSHEER," 862 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 26th October.

FOR RANGOON.

THE S. S. "CHUPRA," 1,944 tons, on or about MONDAY, 21st October.

The undersigned are prepared to accept Marine Risks on the Indian Imperial Marine Insurance Company, Ld.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 19th October 1889. Agents.

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PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission, and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED from any part of India by any route across the Continent, and to all parts of the Globe. Reductions to Family Parties and Missionaries.

Interpreters meet Steamers at all Chief Continental Ports.

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EXTRA RAPID, instantaneous, a richly coated Plate, suitable for all.

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Per dozen Rs.	1-6	2-0	2-12	3-10	5-4	6-14	7-12	13-12	22-0

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Of the greatest benefit to CHILDREN AND INVALIDS, materially assisting to build up the system and give
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Are a safe and speedy Remedy for the above dangerous complaints, Discharges and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally, which too frequently harass the sufferer over the best years of life, and end only in an agonizing death. For weakness across the loins, sandy or other deposit in the water, and in all cases of renal or urinary disturbance, they are, indeed, unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, promote the functions of the liver and kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys. Thousands of testimonials from grateful patients attest their marvellous efficacy. In packages, 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.

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The most wonderful Pills in the world for Biliousness and all Disorders of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels. Their action is mild yet effectual; they do not gripe or purge, and for habitual costiveness, loss of appetite, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, wind, indigestion, sick headache, furred tongue, unpleasant taste in the mouth on rising in the morning, sallowness, scurvy, &c., they are of unexampled efficacy; and being prepared solely from the vegetable kingdom, may be taken by the most delicate of *either sex*, equally with the robust, merely regulating the dose according to the printed directions accompanying each box.

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THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the Profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.

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CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.

CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.

From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33 Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. "Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralagia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Choleraic Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is A DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, sir, faithfully yours Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists."

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood states that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13 1864.

Sold in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

CAUTION.—Beware of Piracy and imitation. Sole Manufacturer—J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, [illegible]reet, Bloomsbury London.

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A good opportunity for Proprietors and Managers of Commercial Houses, Managers of Mills and Workshops, &c., even private persons, wishing to show their appreciation of the services of deserving servants.

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Do. do. Roulette or Race Game, &c.,	Rs. 30

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Ladies, Real Russia, Oxford Shoes, 1st quality	11	8	per pair
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,, Brown Calf Oxford, Shoes	10	8	,,
,, ,, Court ,,	6	8	,,
,, Tan Sued Court Shoes	6	8	,,
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,, Satin Court Shoes, White, Cream, Blue, Pink, Brown and Black ... from	9	0	,,
,, ,, ,, beaded Toes from Rs. 10-8 to	11	8	,,
Children's Black Morrocco Oxford Shoes soft and durable from Rs. 4-8 to	7	0	,,
Children's Tan Strap Shoes from Rs. 2-8 to	4	8	,,

BADHAM, PILE AND C[illegible]
BOMBAY, POONA & SECUN[illegible]

GWILYM EVANS' QUINI[illegible]

COCKLE'S PI[illegible]

OF PURE VEGETABLE INGREDIENTS AND FREE[illegible]

4, Great [illegible]

A RIDE TO KHIVA,

BY CAPTAIN FRED. BURNABY, ROYAL HORSE GUARDS.

PAGE 18 says :—

"Two pairs of boots, lined with fur, were also taken; and for physic, with which it is as well to be supplied when travelling in out-of-the-way places—some Quinine and Cockle's Pills—the latter a most invaluable medicine and one which I have used on the natives of Central Africa with the greatest possible success. In fact, the marvellous effects produced upon the mind and body of an Arab Sheik, who was impervious to all native medicines, when I administered to him five

COCKLE'S PILLS,

will never fade from my memory; and a friend of mine, who passed through the same district many months afterwards, informed me that my fame as a 'medicine man' had not died out, but that the marvellous cure was even then a theme of conversation in the bazaar."

THE PHARMACOPŒIA.

An extract from the second edition (page 188) of the translation of the Pharmacopœia of the Royal College of Physicians of London, by Dr. G. F. Collier, published by Longman and Company :—

"It is no small defect in this compilation (speaking of the new Pharmacopœia) that we have no purgative mass but what contains aloes, yet we know that hœmorrhoidal persons cannot bear aloes, except in the form of

COCKLE'S PILLS,

which chiefly consist of aloes, scammony, and colocynth, which, I think, are formed into a sort of compound extract, the acridity of which is obviated, I suspect, by an alkaline process, and by a fourth ingredient (unknown to me) of an aromatic tonic nature. I think no better and no worse of it for its being a patent medicine. I look at it as an article of commerce and domestic convenience, and do not hesitate to say it is the best made Pill in the Kingdom; a muscular purge, a mucous purge, and a hydrogogue purge combined, and their effects properly controlled by a dirigent and corrigent. That it does not commonly produce hœmorrhoids, like most aloetic pills, I attribute to its being thoroughly soluble, so that no undissolved particles adhere to the mucous membrane."

ANTIB[illegible]

These Pills consi[illegible] admixture of the best a[illegible] with the pure extract of [illegible] They will be found a [illegible] derangement of the di[illegible] action of the liver and bo[illegible] tion and several variet[illegible] complaints. They speedily [illegible] feverish state of the stomach [illegible] the morbid condition of the [illegible] servient to digestion—promote [illegible] secretion of bile, and relieve the c[illegible] gouty matter and other impurities, [illegible] ing in the blood, must injuriously [illegible] the kidneys—thus by removing the [illegible] of so much discomfort, they restore [illegible] on body and mind. To those who [illegible] luxuries of the table, these Pills will [illegible] useful, occasioning no pain in their action, [illegible] meet with an unusual quantity of acrid bile [illegible] matter in the stomach and bowels. To Eur[illegible] on their arrival in India or China they ar[illegible] commended as a preservative against the fatal [illegible] orders peculiar to tropical climates. Their occasio[illegible] use, if combined with the strictest attention to di[illegible] will be frequently found to remove at once by their influence over the secretions that congestive and unhealthy condition of the liver which is so often the earliest antecedent of severe febrile and constitutional disturbance. It must be understood that these Pills are not recommended as containing any new or dangerously active ingredients; on the contrary, they are characterised by a remarkable simplicity of combination; and whatever merit they may be found to possess depends as much upon the selection of pure drugs and the unusual labour and attention bestowed upon their subsequent preparation, as upon the acknowledged peculiarity of their composition. They are not recommended as a panacea, nor are they adapted to all complaints; but as a mild and efficacious aperient and tonic in the various forms of indigestion, it will not, perhaps, be an exaggeration to state that they have been resorted to under all systems of diet, changes of climate, or atmospheric alterations, with an extraordinary degree of success for 86 years. This celebrated family aperient may be had throughout the United Kingdom in boxes 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 11s. and 22s., as well as in India, China, New Zealand, and the Australian Colonies.

References for the above and for the Quinine Bitters can be made to NARSEELAL DAMODERDAS MAPARA, No. 7, 3rd Bhoiwada, or the PROPRIETORS of the QUININE BITTERS Co., Ld., Llanelly, South Wales.

KEATING'S BONBONS OR WORM TABLETS.

A PURELY, VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles by all Chemists.

A BOON TO MEN

Who suffer from NERVUS DEBILITY LOST VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY, KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by *local absorption*, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application.

The MARSTON REMEDY & Co., 249 High Holborn, LONDON.

FOR SALE, in casks containing about 42 Gallons, the NEW PATENT VEGETABLE BOILER FLUID for preventing or removing scale and corrosion in boilers, invented by Messrs. GAILHARD, D. M. P., and A. BRETEL, retired officer of the French Navy, and Laureate of the French Association for the Advancement of Science. For full particulars apply to COWASJEE JAMSETJEE, 27, Apollo Street, where samples of the Fluid could be obtained.

BUGGY, SHIGRAM AND VICTORIA FARES,

With an Alphabetical Index of Buildings and Places mentioned in the Fare list,
with number of Stands, &c.
Complete and easy reference.
Size 3 inches by 4½ inches.
Can be easily carried in the waistcoat pocket.
Cloth Limp Cover.

Price, Annas 4.
To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

AMATEUR THEATRICALS AND QUADRILLE PARTY,

G. I. P. RAILWAY INSTITUTE, PAREL.

A MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC ENTERTAINMENT,

To be followed by a Quadrille Party, will be given in the above Institute,

ON TUESDAY, 22nd OCTOBER, 1889,

BY MEMBERS OF THE PAREL GYMKHANA.

The Programme will consist of the following :—

DOMESTIC DRAMA BY HENRY A. JONES, ESQ., ENTITLED,

HARMONY.

OLIO.

Song	Tom Bowling	Mr. T. Colville.
Comic Song	Always the Same	Ki-key
Song	Selected	Miss Kathleen Kelly.

A SCREAMING FARCE BY C. A. MALTBY, ESQ., ENTITLED

BORROWED PLUMES.

THE WHOLE TO CONCLUDE WITH A DANCE.

Prices of Admission—Special Reserved Seats Rs. 2. (These cannot be booked after 5-30 p.m., 22nd October, 1889.)

Doors open at 8-30; commence 9 sharp.

A. C. SCOTT, Honorary Secretary.
Stage Manager—Mr. W. T. HART.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON AND CHINA.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Court of Directors have declared a DIVIDEND of Rs. 6-4 per Share (free of Income-Tax), being at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, for the half-year ending 30th June, 1889, and that the same will be payable to the Shareholders on the Bombay Register, on and after the 5th November, 1889. The TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from 22nd October to 5th November, 1889, both days inclusive.

J. C. BERGENDAHL,
Agent.

NOTICE.—Mr GOVERDHANDAS GOCULDAS TEIZPAL has been admitted a PARTNER in our Firm, from the 1st October 1889, and has been authorised to solely manage and conduct the Company's affairs from that date.

THACKERSEY NARANJEE & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents,
The Bombay National Manufacturing Company, Ld.
Bombay, October 21, 1889.

THE BOMBAY NATIONAL MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Ld.

NOTICE.—The Registered Office of the above Company has been THIS DAY REMOVED to No. 11, Munkesh Senoy Street, Holi Chukla, Fort, in the house of Mr. Goverdhandas Goculdas Teizpal.

THACKERSEY NARANJEE & CO.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.
Bombay, October 21st, 1889.

NOTICE.

ONE CURRENCY NOTE made over to the Police on the 20th instant. Any person claiming it to apply at the Head Police Office, Byculla, between 11 a.m. and 3 p.m.

F. J. WISE, Colonel,
Acting Commissioner of Police.
Bombay, 21st October 1889.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL LOAN.

TENDERS for the FOURTH INSTALMENT of the TANSA LOAN will be OPENED at noon, on WEDNESDAY, the 23rd instant.

For conditions see previous notices. On accepted Tenders for one Lakh or over, Commission of ⅛ per cent. will be allowed.

E. C. K. OLLIVANT,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.
Municipal Offices, Bombay, October 21, 1889.

BROWN WALER MARE, 15-2, rising six, up to any weight. No tricks, snaffle mouth. First-class Trapper and Hack. Would make a good charger ...... Rs. 750

Tilbury by Windover, imported in January	Rs. 500.
English Harness, new in February	Rs. 100.
The turn-out is well known in Poona and Bombay as one of the smartest of its sort..	Rs. 1,250.
G. A. H., 5 years, 14-2. Has been regularly driven, and is a good hack	Rs. 350

Both horses believed sound, and any fair trial or examination allowed.

Set of English Harness in very good order	Rs. 50
Do „ for Cob, in very good order	Rs. 60
12lb Saddle by Gibson, in very good order	Rs. 50
Cabul Tent	Rs. 40

Bridles, etc.

Apply to Major VIBART, R. A.,
Colaba.

PENINSULA RAILWAY.
L FOR SALE.
d to receive at his
Bombay, up to 1 p.m.,
nstant, Tenders for the
ots of old Scrap Iron,
w lying in the Stores
may be viewed on
any's form (to be
ent in accompa-
s security for the
lue in which will
out the necessity of
s by the transaction.
ptly on notification of
ots must be removed
tification.
lf to accept the highest or

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper,
st October, 1889.

OF JUDICATURE AT
AY.
CIVIL JURISDICTION.
e Petition of COOVERJEE
nd MOTIJAN, Insolvents.
DHUNJIBHOY.
ursuance of a Warrant of
ble property, dated the 15th day of
iff has been directed TO SELL the
the instance of Mr. Mirza Hoossein
ered'taments and premises known as the
situate, lying and being on the Fuzun-
and belonging to one Manekbai, widow
ella Fukeera, in Falkland Road, with-
ombay, and assessed by the Collector of
and taxes under Nos. 397, 399, 400, 401, 103,
d bounded as follows, that is to say, on or
east by the accout land and the Hindoo
Eduljee Hormusjee, on or towards the west by
e road called Falkland Road, on or towards the
by the passage and the chawl of Nowrojee Dhunji-
and on or towards the north by the passage and
chawl of the said Manekbai, widow of Rustomjee
aella Fukeera;
Notice is hereby given to all persons having right in or
arges or claim on abovenamed property (other than
claims involving an objection to the attachment or seek-
ing the removal of the same), that they should on or before
the 6th day of November, 1889, lodge in my office a state-
ment verified by oath or solemn affirmation of such
rights, claims or charges.—Dated this 2nd day of October,
1889.

G. H. FARRAN,
Assistant Commissioner,

BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Bombay Millowners' Association, will be held in the rooms of the Association, Graham's Buildings, on TUESDAY, the 29th instant, at 4 p.m., to transact the following business :—

I. To receive the report of the Committee for the period from 1st January, 1888, to 30th June 1889.

II. To elect a Chairman and Deputy Chairman of the Association, and to elect five members of the Committee in place of those who retire from office, but who are eligible for re-election; and to transact any other business that may be brought forward.

By order of the Committee,
JOHN MARSHALL,
Bombay, 21st October, 1889. Secretary.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY

GRINDLAY & Co.—CALCUTTA.

BANKERS and AGENTS to MEMBERS of H.M. SERVICES, REGIMENTS, CLUBS, SOCIETIES SCHOOLS, STORES, UP-COUNTRY FIRMS, and PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept.

FIXED DEPOSITS received.

FAMILY and TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made.

BILLS granted on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London.

CHEQUES on London cashed or collected.

INVESTMENTS and SALES made in STOCK and SHARES.

PAY and PENSIONS realised.

PASSAGES booked and Baggage shipped.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

PACKAGES landed and shipped.

NEWSPAPERS and MAGAZINES ordered.

ASSURANCES effected; Marine, Fire, and Life.

SUPPLIES of every description procured.

Terms and particulars upon application.

London Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

"CEYLON TEA" as used at the Byculla Club, Bombay Club, Yacht Club, and Poona Club. Sample tins, containing 4lbs, obtainable at the Offices of PHIPSON & Co.

THE INDIAN TEA SUPPLY Co.—The Cheapest and best TEAS, in ½, 1, 2 and 5lb. Tins.—MORTON, MAJU and Co., Sole Agents, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

TO LET, suitable for an industry, 2 BUILDINGS, 55 by 50 and 60 by 26 feet, with Compound. Apply at Bungalow No. 264, DeLisle Road, Chinchpookly.

TO LET, SECOND and THIRD FLOORS of ADELAIDE HOUSE, next to Apollo Hotel, Colaba Causeway. Apply VIDA, on the premises.

KIOTO ! KIOTO ! ! KIOTO ! ! ! Our Kioto Crockery requires no recommendation. Liked and approved by all. No family should now be without them. Dinner set for 6 persons, 30 pieces, for Rs. 16.—SHROFF BROTHERS, Bombay and Poona.

MOTIVALA'S TOOTH POWDER, an elegant Dentifrice, which, whilst making the teeth pearly white, sound and beautiful, strengthens the gums and removes inflammation and pain. It prevents the formation of tartar, stops decay and bleeding, and removes discoloration and bad and unpleasant odours. Price per ounce phial 4 annas. For certificates see handbills, which can be had of S. B. MOTIVALA, Frere Road, Fort, Bombay.

TO-DAY'S ICES, Vanil, Raspberry, Chocolate and Cherries; Wines and Spirits of the best quality, at the VIENNA CONFECTIONARY, 25, Church Gate Street.

WANTED, an ASSISTANT MECHNICAL ENGINEER, young and industrious. One with knowledge of building preferred. Apply No. 10, Taylor's Hotel.

SUPERIOR JAVA CIGARS, Nos. 1, 2 and 3, at Rs. 3, 2-12 and 2-8 per 100 respectively. These Cigars are expressly prepared for us of the finest selected and well-matured Java Tobacco only, and all lovers of Java Cigars should give them a trial.—DANTRA & Co., 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

GLUTEN and JAMBOOL BISCUITS, the new CURE for DIABETES, Rs. 2 per lb.—PEARSE, 7, Church Gate Street.

DRESS SHIRT STUDS for Gentlemen, Single Stone Diamond, white, perfectly clean and of intense brilliancy. From Rs. 55.—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

JOHN Y. LANG, Esq. (Dep. Grand Master of all Scottish Freemasonry in India):—During the late epidemic of fever at Delhi, I sent up from Bombay a supply of Dr. Batliwalla's Ague-Mixture, and our Staff, which was prostrated by fever, derived immediate benefit from its use. Orders for Batliwalla's Ague-Pills or Mixture may be addressed to Dr. H. L. BATLIWALLA, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of Kemp & Co. at Re. 1 each.

A. & B. MACKAY'S Liqueur Whiskey and Highland Whiskey, the choicest of their kind, approved by Royalty. Need only a trial to use no other brand. To be had from P. N. KERRAWALLA & Co., Marine Street, Fort, Bombay.

MARVELLOUSLY CHEAP; CHEAPEST EVER OFFERED.—Wristlet Watches in strong Silver cases. Guaranteed to keep perfect time. Price Rs. 17-8 cash. JEHANGIR CURSETJEE COWASJEE, Watch Maker and Jeweller, 97, Medows Street.

LADIES visiting Bombay will find a Choice Assortment of SILKS, DRAPERY, MILLINERY and every REQUISITE for travelling in INDIA or proceeding home, at Mrs. TAYLOR'S Dressmaking and Millinery Establishment, 25, Medows Street, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—A pair of coupled Horizontal High-pressure Condensing ENGINES. Makers, Hick, Hargreaves and Co. Also Four Lancashire Steam Boilers. All in good order and can be seen at full work at the Goosery Cotton Mills, Calcutta.

CLEARANCE SALE at V.Shamjee and Co., Milliners. Prices reduced from 20 to 50 per cent. No reasonable offer will be refused. An early visit requested.

A LADY having studied in Paris and London, wishes to give LESSONS in French and Singing. For terms, address BONZOUR, care of this paper.

WANTED, an experienced and practical MANAGER for an up-country Mill, close to a Railway Station. Full knowledge of Spinning, Weaving and Carding necessary. Apply immediately with copies of testimonials, stating salary required, to B. B., care of this paper.

TO BE LET,—Two large and commodious GODOWNS at No. 50, 52 Tamarind Lane, Fort, lately in the occupation of James Greaves and Co. For rent, &c., apply to Mr. S. H. BOTTLEWALLA, No. 1, Bora Bazar, Fort.

LANSON'S CUVEE DE RESERVE CHAMPAGNE, in Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON & Co., Sole Agents.

MRS. M. CREAGH, Diplomaed Midwife, Ladies' Monthly Nurse, C.M.C., No. 6, Crawford Market Lines, Bombay.

REQUIRED, for Survey and Settlement Department in the Meywar State, Measurers on Rs. 20 to Rs. 30 per month; must understand Cross Staff thoroughly. Apply SETTLEMENT OFFICER, Meywar, Camp Neemuch.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1889. Cloth bound. Rs. 5, postage 4 annas.

LANOWLEE HOTEL.—"Charges, Rs. 3 per day each. Hotel is now much more improved in accommodation, &c., than last year. Every precaution and care will be taken to give satisfaction to Passengers and Visitors. Proprietor possesses the best certificates."—SHAPOORJEE BOMUNJEE, Proprietor.

RUGBY HOTEL, MATHERAN, is now OPEN. It is the most comfortable, central, and accommodating Hotel on the Hill. Rooms bright, airy, and commodious. Terms moderate.

TEMPLE BAR HOTEL, Rampart Row, Bombay. Terms per diem, Rs. 4. Breakfast and Tiffin, Re. 1 each; Dinner, Rs. 2.

NEW AND DECENT TENTS FOR HIRE.—Double-poled, Single-poled, Rowties, Shamianas Staff Sergeants, &c., &c. Apply MANAGER, Esplanade Gymkhana.

FOR SALE (owner returning to Europe), AMERICAN ORGAN, 18 Stops, in good order. Price Rs. 260. Can be seen at W. H. Rothwell's, 37, Nesbit Road, Mazagon, after the 20th October, 1889.

GUINNESS' STOUT, bottled by T. P., Griffin & Co., London, as supplied to the P. and O. Steamers. Bombay Agents:—Phipson & Co.

AMMUNITION for the AIR-GUNS. No. 2 1, 00 Bullets Rs. 3, Darts 1 dozen Re. 1-8; No. 1, 500 Bullets Rs. 3, Darts 1 dozen Rs. 3; Springs replaced Rs. 4. STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

SWAINE and ADENEY.—Just received by the well known makers, riding, driving and hunting Whips.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Limited, Rampart-row, Bombay.

FANCY STATIONERY.

The Bombay Gazette Office

16, ESPLANADE, ALBERT BUILDINGS.

		Rs.	a
Canvas Note and Envelopes, B quality	per packet	1	0
Calico Note and Envelopes	„	0	12
Brown Holland Note and Envelopes	„	0	12
Do. do. Grey Calico	„	1	4
Do. do. Correspondence Cards		0	12
Grey Calico Correspondence Cards		0	12
Floral Note and Envelopes	per packet	0	12
Botanic Note and Envelopes			
Autumn Leaves		0	12
Ivy Correspondence		1	8
"Just a few Words" Correspondence		0	12
Assorted		0	12
Primrose, Bouquet	per packet	0	12
Times Correspondence	„	0	12
Royal Nursery Correspondence	„	0	12
Cinderella		0	12
Canvas Shell		0	12
Coin and Frog, assorted		0	12
Parcel Post Cabinet	each	2	4
Fascination Cabinet	„	6	0
Saratoga Cabinet		3	0
Three Volume Cabinet		4	0
C-24 Cabinet	each	3	0
British Lion and Note and Envelopes	per packet	0	12
Old Saxon Correspondence		0	12
Assorted Superfine and Super Vellum Correspondence		0	12
Imperial Linen Bank Note	per packet	0	12
Athole and Warwick's Note and Envelopes		0	12
Extra Fine Vellum Par and Sil Society, assorted		0	12

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—I have been this day APPOINTED AGENT in Bombay for the sale of the NEW PATENT VEGETABLE BOILER FLUID invented by Messrs. GAILHARD and A. BRETEL of Marseilles.

COWASJEE JAMSETJEE.
27, Apollo Street,

THE SOUTH AUSTRALIAN INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

WE have been APPOINTED AGENTS to the above Company, and are prepared to accept MARINE RISKS on the most favourable terms.

ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co.,
Agents.

KOLHAPUR AND SOUTHERN MARATHA COUNTRY AGRICULTURAL HORSE AND CATTLE SHOW OF 1890.

TO BE HELD AT CHINCHLI.

THE SHOW will take place on the 6th February, 1890, when PRIZES, varying from Rs. 5 to 125, will be awarded for the best Horses, Oxen, and Sheep exhibited under specified conditions. For prospectus and further particulars apply to the undersigned.

R. K. WAIDYA,
Honorary Secretary, Chinchli Show for 1890, Kolhapur.

SURAT CITY MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE is hereby given that SEALED TENDERS will be received by the undersigned, up to 4-30 p.m. on 1st November, 1889, for the whole or any part not being less than Rs. 500, of the first instalment of Rupees one Lakh of the two Lakh Rupee Loan at 5½ per cent. per annum to be raised under the sanction of Government for widening Streets, in those quarters of Surat burnt out by the disastrous fire of 6th April last.

The Municipality does not bind itself to accept any tender or to assign any reason for rejecting it.

Further particulars to be obtained from the undersigned during office hours.

NANU MIAN B. SHAIKH,
Secretary, Surat City Municipality.
Surat, Municipal Office, 15th October, 1889.

POLICE ORDER.

AS the DIWALI FESTIVAL is now approaching, the Public are hereby cautioned that if any person lets off or throws any fireworks on or near any public street, road or thoroughfare, he will be taken into custody by the police and dealt with according to law. The police have been directed to strictly enforce this order.

F. J. WISE, Colonel,
Ag. Commissioner of Police.
Police Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 18th October.

SECRETARIAT CLERKSHIP.

WANTED.

FOR the Civil Secretariat, Punjab Government, Lahore, a CLERK. Salary Rs. 220, rising to Rs. 300 per mensem by annual increments of Rs. 16. Applicants must be able to write precis, and to draft letters with ease, and should submit copies of testimonials certifying their ability to do this. Applications to be addressed to the Assistant Secretary to Government Punjab, Civil Department, Lahore, up to 1st November, 1889. The accepted candidate will be appointed on probation for a period of 6 months.

ANGLO-INDIAN SPINNING MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Ld.

NOTICE is hereby given that a GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders resident in India will be held at the Company's Office, 73, Apollo Street, on TUESDAY, the 22nd October, 1889, at 4-30 p. m., to transact the following business :—

1st. To elect a Member of Committee in place of one who retires by rotation, but who is eligible for reeleation.

2nd. To elect Auditors and fix their remuneration.

By order of the Local Committee

P. PEARSON,
Secretary in Bombay,
Bombay, 11th October, 1889.

A LADY who has been taught by Italian Masters, will give LESSONS in MUSIC and SINGING. (Special arrangements will be made for Parsee Ladies.)

For the benefit of the Pupils, a Singing Class will be held every Saturday morning, commencing at half-past 7 (free of charge). For terms, etc.

Apply to MADAME VERA,
Brooklyn Hall,
Opposite Treacher & Co, Byculla, Bombay.

INDIAN IMPERIAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

WE have been APPOINTED AGENTS to the above Company and are prepared to accept Marine risks on the most favorable terms.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE, & Co.,
Agents.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS for the SUPPLY of Rations, Clothing, Bedding, Cooking Utensils, Medicines, Cocoanut-oil, &c., for the inmates of the David Sassoon Industrial and Reformatory Institution, for three years from 1st January, 1890, will be received by the undersigned up to 7th November, 1889. No tenders will be received after that date.

2. Each tender must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 500, which will be forfeited in case the party whose tender may be accepted should refuse to execute the required agreement and fail to furnish the required security for the due fulfilment of his contract.

3. Particulars regarding the articles to be supplied and the conditions of the agreement, can be learnt on personal application to the undersigned, at his house, No. 313, on the Kalbadevi Road, between 7 and 11 a.m. every day.

4. Tenders should be submitted in the form which will be supplied by the undersigned on application on payment of a fee of one rupee. Tenders in other forms will not be attended to.

5. The Committee do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender, nor will any reason be assigned for the rejection of any tenders.

By order of the Managing Committee of the David Sassoon Industrial and Reformatory Institution.

NARAYEN PANDURANG,
Secretary, D. S. I. and R. Institution.
Bombay, 11th October, 1889.

TRAVELLING BETWEEN POONA AND MAHABLESHWUR OR BETWEEN WATHUR AND MAHABLESHWUR.

THE BOMBAY, POONA, and MAHABLESHWUR LIVERY STABLE COMPANY, Limited, will from 1st October next convey passengers by Phaeton or by Tonga Dak at moderate rates.

The management being directly under the supervision of Mr. COOVERJEE ARDESHIR, the late Government Mail Contractor, who has a long experience in this line of business, the arrangement will be satisfactory in every way, and the convenience of passengers will be carefully looked after.

Orders are registered at the following stations :—

In POONA.—At the Company's office in East Street, next to Ludha Ebrahim and Co.

At BOMBAY.—At the Company's office, 19, Church Gate Street, or Messrs. R. F. Wadia and Co.

At MAHABLESHWUR.—At the Company's office, next to Roman Catholic Chapel.

At WATHUR.—At the Company's office. Railway Station.

COOVERJEE ARDESHIR & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers, and Agents.
Bombay, 23rd September 1889.

COMMISSARIAT NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the COMMISSARIAT STOREKEEPER-GENERAL, BOMBAY, up to 1 p. m. (local time) of the 18th November 1889, for CONTRACTS for the following SUPPLIES to the Commissariat Department, Bombay Presidency, for one and five (1 and 5) years, commencing from 1st April 1890.

Forms of Tenders and Schedules and all further particulars can be obtained on application to the above office :—

CLOTH, COTTON, of *bona fide* Indian manufacture, for making Mattresses and Pillow Cases, for issue to European Troops in Barracks and Hospitals.

BLANKETS of *bona fide* Indian manufacture, for issue to European Troops in Barracks and Hospitals; Native Troops in Hospitals only.

H. CLOWES, Lieut.,
For Commissary-General.
Commsy.-General's Office, Poona, September 28, 1889.

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY,

INCLUDING

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

TENDERS FOR INDIGENOUS STORES, KEROSINE AND CASTOR OILS, COTTON WASTE, AND STATIONERY.

TENDERS are invited and will be received by the Agent at his office, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, up to 1 p.m. (Bombay time), on WEDNESDAY, the 20th November, 1889, for the supply of Indigenous Stores, Kerosine Oil, Cotton Waste, and Stationery, required for the Broad and Metre Gauge Sections of the Company's system, during the twelve months commencing 1st January, 1890.

Particulars of the approximate quantities required for delivery at Bombay and Ajmere, and conditions on which Tenders will be received, may be obtained on application at the Storekeeper's office, Parel, Bombay, and from the Deputy Storekeeper's office, Ajmere, on payment of Rs. 2 each.

The Agent reserves the right to select one or more items from any Tender, without reference to the other items on the same Tender, and the tenderer shall be required to supply the same at the rate quoted.

Tenders should be superscribed "Tenders for Indigenous Stores and Stationery," and a deposit of (Rs. 1,000) Rupees One Thousand, must accompany each Tender, without which no Tender will be considered.

If Government Paper and other Securities be submitted they must be endorsed in favour of the "B. B. & C. I. Railway Company," and as a further security for the due fulfilment of the contract, a deduction of 10 per cent. will be made from each payment until the total deposit amounts to 5 per cent. of the estimated value of the items to be supplied, or at the Agent's option, a further deposit will have to be made, so as to make the total deposit equal to 5 per cent of the total amount of the accepted Tender.

All Stores and Stationery to be in accordance with the Company's samples, which may be seen at Parel or Ajmere.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

S. A. DUIGAN,
Storekeeper.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED)

HEAD OFFICE—39a, Threadneedle Street, London.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£933,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£165,250
RESERVE FUND	£120,000

LONDON BANKERS.
BANK OF ENGLAND,
NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND,
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, Ld.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on Fixed Deposits—
For 12 months, at 5 per cent. per annum, and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Kurrachee, Colombo, Rangoon, Mandalay, and Delhi. It grants Drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By Order of the Directors,
H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL	$7,500,000
RESERVE FUND	$4,400,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$7,500,000

HEAD OFFICE, HONGKONG.

COURT OF DIRECTORS :

Chairman—W. H. FORBES, Esq.
Deputy-Chairman—H. L. DALRYMPLE, Esq.

Hon. John Bell-Irving.
W. G. Brodie, Esq.
T. E. Davies, Esq.
J. F. Holliday, Esq.
Hon. B. Layton.
S. C. Michaelson, Esq.
J. S. Moses, Esq.
L. Poesnecker, Esq.
N. A. Siebs, Esq.
E. A. Solomon, Esq.

Chief Manager—G. E. NOBLE, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS—LONDON & COUNTY BANKING Co., LD.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

Amoy.
Bankok.
Batavia.
Bombay.
Calcutta.
Foochow.
Peking
Hankow.
Hiogo.
Iloilo.
Lyons.
Manila.
New York.
Hamburg
Penang.
Saigon.
San Francisco
Singapore.
Tientsin.
Yokohama.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. on daily balances.

On Fixed Deposits, for 12 months, at 5 per cent.

Terms for shorter periods on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

DAVID JACKSON,
Acting Agent.

Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at Mangoe Lane Calcutta.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

THE RATE of INTEREST allowed on deposits fixed for one year is to-day INCREASED from 4½ per cent. per annum to 5 per cent. per annum.

By order of the Court of Directors,
J. C. BERGENDAHL,
Agent.
Bombay, 1st June 1889.

THE AGRA SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT, 1882.

CAPITAL, Rupees Five Lacs. Issue at par of Rupees Three Lacs in Debentures of Rupees Five hundred each, ranking *pari passu* as a first charge on all the assets of the Company. Principal payable on Fourteenth September 1894. Interest at Eight per cent. per annum, payable on the Thirty-first January and Thirty-first July in each year.

The Debentures are payable to bearer and transferable by delivery.

The Interest is payable at the Agra Bank at Bombay or Agra in accordance with the coupons annexed to the Debentures.

Payment of principal and interest is also secured by a mortgage and trust deed, dated 14th September 1889 and made between the Company of the one part and John Marshall and Walter Thacker, both of Bombay, of the other part, whereby all the land, buildings, engines, boilers, machinery, plant, stock, debts, furniture, chattels and effects, now and during the continuance of the security possessed by the Company, are vested in the said John Marshall and Walter Thacker as trustees for the Debenture-holders, to secure the principal and interest due on the Debenture and whereby full powers are given to such trustees for enforcing and realising the benefit of such securites for the Debenture-holders.

Forms of application for debentures to be obtained at the company's Offices at Agra and Bombay and at the Agra Bank at Bombay, who are also authorised to receive the purchase-money thereof if and when allotted.

For the Agra Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited,
SHIBSHANKAR.

WILLIAM WATSON & Co.,

BANKERS, ARMY & CIVIL AGENTS.

BOMBAY, 28, Apollo Street. | LONDON, 27, Leadenhall Street.

REMITTANCES made by Draft or Telegram at the best rate of the day, the arrangements for TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES being very complete.

BILLS, DRAFTS, CHEQUES, BANK NOTES, &c. cashed, or sent for collection.

PAY, PENSIONS and ANNUITIES collected.

CURRENT BANK ACCOUNTS opened. Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum.

INTEREST allowed on FIXED DEPOSITS at rates to ascertained on application.

LOANS and ADVANCES made on APPROVED Securities.

STOCKS, SHARES, &c., bought and sold, and Investments made on the Stock Exchange.

PASSAGES booked free of charge.

BAGGAGE shipped or stored.

ARRIVAL TELEGRAMS arranged.

GENERAL and PERSONAL AGENCY conducted.

AGENTS for the STANDARD LIFE and ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICES.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS

THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette* Press, having leased from the NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY Company the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to the Company, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting notices or advertisements on the lines.

The Cantonment of SECUNDRABAD, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in India—a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of BOLARUM, garrisoned by two regiments and one battery of the Hydrabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secunderabad, about 4 miles are the suburbs of Hydrabad, containing the Nizam's regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans—besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be advantageous to firms to advertise at the stations on the above railway, the most important of which are SECUNDRABAD, HYDRABAD, GANGAWARUM, and TANDUR.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES, HOTELKEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of *Railway Station Advertising*.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in Indian Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines on Western India, Native Merchants, Traders, &c. seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations an infallible means of extending their business.

Advertisers can select the Station at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely *moderate scale* to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers may be printed at moderate charge in ENGLISH or any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES at the *Bombay Gazette* Press. Estimates on application.

RATES.

Board not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Re. 1 per month. For every additional square foot annas 2.

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 square feet will have the advantage of having their business advertisement read by thousands of Passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Re. 1. Parties advertising on six Stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent. twelve Stations or more, twenty-five per cent.

The boards to be delivered at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the various stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.

Special arrangements for long periods

For further particulars apply to the Manager of the "Bombay Gazette" Office, Esplanade Road Fort.

INSURANCES.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.

TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in best and safest Securities, now amount to £5,672,040-17-8 STERLING.

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES covering risks on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premiums for 1862	£300,690
1875	£988,156
1886	£955,039

LIFE BRANCH.

NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods on ADULTS, and Children on very favourable terms.

LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.

REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated LIFE FUNDS now amount to £3,257,609

GROWTHS OF FUNDS.

1871	£2,196,972	8	1	1881	£4,673,299	5	1
1876	£3,492,950	1	4	1886	£5,672 040	17	8

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Hummum-street.

EXAMPLES OF THE COST OF ASSURANCE TO A MAN AGED 30 NEXT BIRTHDAY.

Rs. 10,000 payable at death would cost at the rate of—

Rs. 26-13-4	per mensem	(a)	If premiums are payable for whole of life; or
Rs. 35-1-4	„	(b)	If premiums are limited to 20 years;* or
Rs. 41-8-0	„	(c)	If premiums are limited to 15 years;* or
Rs. 45-13-4	„	(d)	If the Sum Assured is made payable at age 50, or at death if previous.*

AFTER being three years in force, each year's payment of premium secures a proportionate part of Sum Assured as explained in Prospectus. For instance, after five years a man Assured under plan *b* would be entitled to a *Free* Paid-up Policy for 5/20ths of Sum Assured, *viz.*, Rs. 2,500, should he wish to discontinue future payments.

THE same provisions if commenced at age 40 n. b. would cost respectively (*a*) Rs. 34-9-4, (*b*) Rs. 41-14-8, (*c*) Rs. 48-5-4, (*d*) Rs. 91-2-8 per mensem.

Note.—It is an advantage to effect Provisions of this nature early in life. By delay the rate of subscription increases; Death may occur before the Provision is effected, or Health may fail and render the life ineligible for Assurance.

Bombay Branch : GEORGE OLIVER, Secretary,
Standard Buildings, Hornby Row.
Standard Life Office.

N.B.—The Company's Indian Rates have been recently reduced.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., (exclusive re-insurances) CAPITAL	M6,000,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 7,500,000
The LUBECK FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 3,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co. of 1877, CAPITAL	„ 2,600,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000
FIRE INSURANCE Co., "NSULINDE," CAPITAL	1,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 3,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000
The BADEN MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M6,000,000
The NEW SWISS LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE CO.	

THE FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE.

PUBLIC ATTENTION is specially invited to the following NEW and MOST ADVANTAGEOUS METHOD of ASSURANCE under the

TREBLE BENEFIT ENDOWMENT POLICIES

NOW issued by this Company, which provides for a Payment to the Assured himself on attaining a specified age; or he can purchase a Pension, if he so desires, for the rest of life; or the Sum Assured is payable to his Representative at the previous death of the Assured, thus comprising in one contract the TREBLE BENEFIT of an Endowment, a Pension payable during life, or as a Family Provision payable at Death.

ENQUIRY-FORM

AS TO THE COST OF

A Sum to be received at a specified age

(or at Death, if previous),

with the ALTERNATIVE of

A Pension for Life after that age.

The undersigned having been Born on the ______ Day of ______ 18__ what would be the Annual Payment to secure Rs. ______ to be Paid when he is aged 50,* or at his death, if sooner?

Also, what Yearly Pension for the rest of Life may be obtained at the latter age, if then desired, in exchange for the above sum?

Name ______
Address ______
Occupation ______
188

Full Particulars on Application, and Forms of Proposal for effecting Assurances may be had from—

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary,
Albert Building, Bombay,
or any of the Agents of the Company.

* This may be acredit to 40, 45'55, or 60.

INDIAN INDUSTRY.

Being a reprint of two Letters to the *Bombay Gazette* and a Lecture by

F. BEAUCLERK.

Price 8 Annas,

CAN BE HAD AT

THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Bombay and Poona.
„ COOPER, MADON and Co.,
„ THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta
„ HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

WILLS in four different forms. Annas 8 each.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

HIGH CLASS.

COGNAC BRANDY.

AGED AND MATURED IN WOOD.

LAFAYETTE & Co.'s WIRE BRAND.

	Per doz. Rs. a.
BLACK CAPSULE OLD CLUB, "20 Years Old," Guaranteed	48 0
WHITE CAPSULE (Four Diamonds) Very Choice	38 0
GREEN (Three Diamonds) Extra Soft Old Pale	34 0
BLUE (Two Diamonds) Very Soft Old Pale	30 0
YELLOW (One Diamond) Soft Old Pale	26 0
ORDINARY PEG BRANDY.	
ALEXANDRE & Co.'s ELEPHANT BRAND	21 0
JULES LENNOX & Co.'s ANCHOR	20 0
LAGRANGE & Co.'s 3 COCKS	18 0

The above Prices are subject to 5 per cent discount for Cash.

Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, and Traders.

R. RAMCHANDRA & CO.
APOLLO HOUSE, FORT, BOMBAY.
SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA.

SWIFT & FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.

UNDERTAKE COLLECTIONS OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.

No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.

VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5 Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 30. The Horse-shoeing Forge under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done

---

FRESH CONSIGNMENTS OF BEST AND CHEAPEST

REAL GERMAN CIGARS, TURKISH CIGARETTES, AND REAL MEERSHAUM PIPES,

JUST RECEIVED.

As also of fresh TRICHYS and JAVA CIGARS of choice selected Oakes and Co's Beehives, Ameer do Javas, &c., of best flavour and aroma specially prepared for

MORGAN AND COMPANY,
No. 22, Corner of Medows and Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE BEE.

THE ONE DAY BEE,

SPECIALLY MANUFACTURED FOR

MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

IS Warranted a good time keeper. Will go in any position. No key required to wind it. Nickel case, white dial, bold, figures and hands.

Time-piece	... Rs. 5.
With Alarum	... Rs. 9.

MARCKS AND CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

REGENT PARK CANINE SURGERY.

Patronised by Royalty, June 18, 1879.

Oct. 25, 1879, His Highness the Khan of Kelat.

MR. SPENCE, for convenience of residents in India, to avoid delay in answering letters quotes the following prices :—

BLOODHOUNDS	£25 each.
DEERHOUNDS	£20 „
MASTIFFS	£20 „
BOARHOUNDS	£30 „
BULL DOGS	£20 „
BULL TERRIERS	£10 „
FOX TERRIERS	£10 „
IRISH TERRIERS	£10 „
WELL-BROKEN POINTERS, SETTERS, AND RETRIEVERS	£20 „
WELL-BROKEN SPANIELS	£10 „

Apply
MR. CHAS. BELL SPENCE, M.R.C.V.S.,
35, Lanark Villas, Maida Vale, London.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows :—

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrears.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 52
Half-yearly	„ 25	Half-yearly	„ 31
Quarterly		Quarterly	„ 1
Monthly	„ 5	Monthly	„

TO SUBSCRIBERS—UP-COUNTRY.

In Advance.		*In Arrears.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 56
Half-yearly	„ 29	Half-yearly	„ 31
Quarterly	„ 16	Quarterly	„ 20
Monthly	„ 6	Monthly	„

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

SINGLE COPY ...... As. 4.

Price for Back Numbers varies according to lapse of time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5
Second do.	„ 2-8
Third do.	„ 2-8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	As. 2½ per line

but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

All advertisements are charged according to the space occupied. Nonpareil or smallest type, 12 lines of which make an inch.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	As. 8 per line.
Second do.	4½ „
Third do.	2½ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matter as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings, to the Change of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes is as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1-0
Each succeeding line	„ 0-8

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than one rupee, and payment must in all cases be made in Cash.

BOMBAY GAZETTE.

BI-WEEKLY EDITION

TO SUBSCRIBERS

IN BOMBAY.		UP-COUNTRY	
Per Annum	Rs. 12	Per Annum	Rs. 15
Half-yearly	„ 6	Half-yearly	„
Quarterly	„ 3	Quarterly	„ 3-4

BOMBAY GAZETTE.

OVERLAND SUMMARY

Post Free.

Per Annum	Rs. 6
Half-yearly	12
Quarterly	3

BOMBAY GAZETTE.

WEEKLY BUDGET.

Post Free.

Per Annum	Rs. 12
Half-yearly	„ 6
Quarterly	„ 3

CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances should be made payable to "the Proprietor" of the *Bombay Gazette*

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	All	13 pct.	980
Bank of Bengal	12,000	500	All	10 do.	990
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	All	14 do.	900
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	10,000	100	All	6 do.	122
Hong. and Shanghai	60,000	3,125	..	17½ do.	£1[illegible]
National Bank	37,320	250	125	5 do.	170xd.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown	1,000 750	200 150	200 150	10 p.ct	202 152
Badham Pile & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 16	140
Bapty Co., Ld.	625		185	Nil	60
Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld.		00	0	6 p.c.	60
Bombay Flour Mill Co.	750	500	500	10 p.c.	625
Bombay Ice Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	Rs. 5	89
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation.	11,000	2,500	165	Rs.	3,550
Do. (3rd Issue)	2,000	62	375	Rs.	890
Municipal Bonds	...	...	...	p.c.	106
Clydesdale Dyeing Co.	1,000	500		...	300
Cooper, Madon Ld	3,000	100	100	Rs	5
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	Nil	47
Delhi and Northern India Flour	1,500	200	200	...	155
Geyer & Co, Ld.	500	100	4	...	40
Indian Guaranteed Suretyship As.	5,000	100	10	10 p.c.	11
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	12,000	25	25		5½
Kurrachee Lighterage	500	256	250	...	75
Kemp & Co, Ld.	4,000	200	175	Rs. 26½	365
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	00	100	Rs. 10	75
Napier Hotel Co.	300	100	100	13 p.c.	60
Napier Foundry	500	100	100	...	6 nl
Oriental Government Security Life As.	5,000	200	50	10 p.c.	210
Oriental Loan Asso.	5,000	20	20	8 p.s.	20
Port Canning Co.	6,000	000	1000	Rs. 20	360
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	Nil	65
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs.	99
Soundy & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	...	9 p.c.	99
Southwell and Austin.	1,000	...	95	...	85
Telephone Co., Ld.	19,000	25	500	Rs. 5-8	11
Treacher & Co., Ld.	1,305	500	100	Rs. 85	1,295
Thacker & Co., Ld.	1,500	100		Rs. 10	130
Western India Flour	000	1	125	Nil.	35
M Mcdy & Co					48
Bhownugger City P. & M. Co., Ld.	550	250	250	Rs. 15	250

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	200	1,250	1,250	Rs. 75	1,175
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	500	Rs. 20	
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	100	1,100	1,100	Rs. 100	700
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	Rs. 20	362½
Bellary	620	1,000	,000	Rs. 20	415
Breul's Cawnpore P.	0	20	200	Rs. 16	105
Bombay Cotton Press.	100	2	125	Rs. 20	132½
Colaba Press Co.	0	1,880	1,880	Rs. 265	415
East India Press Co.	0	1,090	1,000	Rs. 130	1,100
English Press & Mfg.	400	259	..		230
Fort Press Co.	150	8,500	8,500	Rs. 0	1,460
French Press Co.	300	500	500	Rs. 80	550
Harvey & Sabapathy	450	500	500	Rs. 25	445
Khangaum Cotton Press Co	240	450	All	Rs. 45	370xd
Manmar Manfg. Co.	1,400	250	250	Rs. 25	202½
Mercantile Press	1,500	125	125	Rs. 0	55
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	Rs. 50	425
New Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,350	500	500	Rs. 45	522½
New Indian Press	4,000	125	125	Rs. 11	86
Prince of W. Press	600	500	100	Rs. 30	395
Sabapathy Press Co. Ld., (Bellary.)	500	500	509	Rs. 50	500
Sind Press Co.	400	2,000	750	Rs- 50	465
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.	100	1,000	1,000	Rs. 120	1,150
Sassoon Press Co.	800	500	50	Rs. 25	515
Volkart Press	605	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	645
Khamgaum Manfg. Co	400		250		250nl

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES

Ahmedabad S. & W.	1,308	1,000	1,000	.	1300
Albert Edward Mills	-	0	500	R	375
Anglo-Indian Spinning & Mfg. Co., Ld.	9,345	100	100	2	84
Alfred Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,000	500	500	...	300
Ahmedabad Ginning	700	1,000	1,000	..	–
Ahmedabad Mfg. & Calico Printing Co.	4,800	125	125	..	..
Ambica S. & M. Co.	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	..
Alliance Cotton Mfg.	1,800	100	1,000	Rs. 20	530
Bellary S. & W. Mill	871	500	500	Rs. 2	530
Bombay Cotton Mfg.	600	500	500	Rs. 25	420
Bombay National Mfg Co., Ld.	700	1,000	1,000		630
Bombay United S. & W. Co.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 3	700
Manufacturing Co., Ld.	2,750	200	200	Rs. 0	140
Central India S. & W. & Mf'g. Co., Ld.	4,500	50	50	Rs. 50	1,210
City of Bombay Mf'g. Ld	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. [illegible]0	1,010
Colaba Land & Mill Ld	4,000	700	700	Rs. 25	695
Connaught Mills Ld.	840	0	50	Rs. 1	645
Coorla S. & W. Ld.	1,300	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	475
David Mills Co., Ld.	1,600	5	Rs. 40	Rs. 25	520
Dhun Mills, Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	975
Empress S. & W. Co.	1,415½	50	50	Rs. 2	692½
Framjee Petit S. and Mf'g. Co., Ld.	250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	515exd
Gordon S. & Mf'g. Co.	700	150	150	Rs. 20	130
Guzerat Ginning & Mfg. Co., Limited		1,000	1,000	–	...
Guzerat S. & W. Co.	420	1,000	1,000	...	83
Hindustan S. & W. Mills Co., Ld.	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	770xd
Howard & Bullough Mills Co., Ld.	1,500	500	500		670
Hinganghat Mill Co.	700	575	500	Rs. 37	700nom
Hyderabad Deccan S.	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 10	695xd
Indian Mfg Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	925xd
Imperial Cotton Mills	1,36[illegible]	500	5[illegible]	Rs. 2	520
Jamshed Mfg. Co.	1,600	25	25	Rs. 1	302½
James Greaves Mill	1,320	50	50	Rs. 2	700
Jaffer Ali S. & W. Co., Ld., Original	600	50			100
Increased	1,483	25	2[illegible]	Rs. 1	
Jubilee Mfg. Co Ld.	..	900	1,000	–	785
Jewraj Balloo S. & W.	1,100	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	925
Khandesh S. & W.	750	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	610
Khattow Makanjee S.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	610
Lukhmidas Khimjee	1,000	1000	1,000	Rs. 50	907½
Leopold S. Bleaching	3,500	0	100	Rs. 5	153
Madras United S.	500½		1,000	Rs. 100	1,900
Mahaluxmi S. & W.	650	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	550
Maharaja Mysore S.	4,500	100	100	Rs. 7	105
Mazagon S. & Mfg.	5,000	250	250	Rs. 5	120
Morarjee Goculdas S.	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 75	1,625
Maneckjee Petit Mfg.	4,050	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,160
Naigaum Cotton Cleaning and Mfg.	1,300	100	100		10
New Great Eastern	1,500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	710
National S. & W. Co	600	1,000	1,000	...	250
Oriental S & W. Co.	5,720		625	Rs. 10	395
People of India S.	1,000	50	250	Rs.	65
Presidency Mills Co.	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,00 xd
Prince of Wales S.	2,189		125	...	30
Queen S. & W. Co.	799	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	825
Ripon Mfg. Co., Ld	641	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,110
asson S. & W. Co., Ld.	1,500	1,000	1,000	25	1,590
Sassoon and Alliance Silk Mill Co., Ld.	1,716	500	500	...	500
Sholapore S. & W. Co.		10	1,000	Rs. 60	1,280
Soonderdas S. & W.	650	1,000	1,006	Rs. 35	410
Southern Mahratta S. & W. Co., Ld.	2,400	250	252	Rs 15	290
Swadeshi Mills Co, Ld	4,000	500	500	..	360
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	785
Victoria Mfg. Co., Ld.	600	0	1,000	Rs. 25	350
Veeramgaum S. & Mfg	800	500	500		..
Venishunker Luxmishunker Cotton Mill Co., Ld.	900	500	..	Rs. 20	500
Western India S.	1,200	1,000		Rs. 25	525

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 14-12
Carolas	" 247
Mexican Dollars	" 224
Five-Franc Pieces	" 284
Bar Silver, 17½ be terness	" 106-7
Gold Leaf	" 23-6
Bar Gold, 10 oz. English, 100 touch	" 23-7
Australian Gold, 100 touch	" 23-7
Lombay Bar Gold, 100 touch	" 23-6
Pekin do.	" 23-4

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, &c.

Four per cent	99⅜
Four-and-a-half per cent	102⅜
Municipal 5 per cent. Debenture Loans	105½
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate	..
New French Loan 5 pr. ct. 1872	..
City of Paris Loan	228
Port Trust Bonds	96½

EXCHANGE.

	Terms.	Rate
London Banks	On demand	1s. 4 5-16d.
Do. do.	Telegraphic	1s. 4 9-32d.
Do. do.	3 Months' sight.	1s. 4 13-32d.
Do. do.	4 Do do.	1s. 4 7-16d.
Do. do.	6 Do. do.	1s. 4½d.
Do. Credit	3 Do do.	1s. 4 17-32d.
Do. do.	6 Do do.	1s. 4 21-32d.
Do. Documents.	3 Do do.	1s. 4 9-16d.
Do. do.	6 Do do.	1s. 4 11-16d.
rancs	3 Do do.	74½
Do.	6 Do. do.	175¾
Calcutta	At sight	100 1-16
Do.	60 days do.	99 7-16
Madras	At sight	100 1-16
Do.	30 days' do.	99¾
China	60 Do. do.	222½

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 20th October, 1889.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·763
Temperature of the Air	80·3
Wet Bulb Thermometer	74·0
Dew Point	71·5
Relative humidity of Air	·750
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10).	3·6
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m., next day)	86·0
Minimum do. do (read at 8 a.m.)	74·8
General Directions of Wind.*	N, ENE, WSW, WNW, NW, NNW, N.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	159
Fall of Rain	0·18
Total fall during month	3·80
" " year	67·84
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 19th October	0·00

"COCA" CHAMPAGNE.—A superior quality Champagne combined with the sustaining properties of Coca Leaves. A delightfully exhilarating nervine tonic. Excellent for Voyageurs. Bottles Rs. 50 per case of dozen, Half Bottles Rs. 55 per case of 2 dozen. Sole Agents, PHILLIPS and Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Anglo-Indian Spinning and Manufacturing Company, 4-30 p.m.

Lecture by Pundit Gopichundji, 6 p.m.

Amateur Theatricals and Quadrille Party, G. I. P. Railway Institute, Parel, 9 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 20th:—Ertongrol (Turkish man-of-war), from Aden. Yesterday:—Kaiser-i-Hind (s), from Southampton; Chilka (s), Bassorah; Wennington Hall (s), Tyne; Poonani (s), Mangalore, &c.; and Griffon (H. M.'s man-of-war), Zanzibar.

VESSELS SAILED.—The steamer Siam sailed yesterday for Persian Gulf.

DEFAMATION CASE.—The hearing of the charge of defamation brought by Mr. Shantaram N. Patkud against Mr. Pundlic D. Ghomatker is postponed till the 13th proximo.

SERIOUS FALL DOWN A STAIR.—A girl, named Magi, aged 3½ years, whilst descending a flight of stairs, slipped and fell, sustaining a fracture to her left leg on Sunday last. She was taken to the J. J. Hospital.

THEFT OF CURRENCY NOTES.—Tyebally Allibhoy, a shopkeeper at Champa Gully, reports the theft of currency notes to the value of Rs. 100 and Rs. 2 in cash from a box in his shop on the 15th instant.

THEFT ON BOARDSHIP.—James J. Macintyre, of the s. s. Simla, presently lying in Bombay harbour, reported on Sunday last that Rs. 45 in cash and currency notes were stolen from a coat hanging in his cabin.

A DISHONEST SERVANT.—A woman named Suckoo residing in Dongri Street, reports that her servant forced open her cupboard on Sunday last, and stole ornaments of the collective value of Rs. 450, and absconded.

EIGHTY-TWO IDOLS WANTED.—Dulputram Goculdas, residing at Portuguese Church Street, Girgaum, reports that on Saturday last the lock of his temple room in his house was forced open, and 82 small silver idols, valued at Rs. 500, stolen therefrom.

THE NEW MAGISTRATE.—Mr. C. W. Richardson, Huzur Deputy Collector of Nassik, who has been selected to act for Mr. Hamilton, 3rd Presidency Magistrate, who has taken nine months' leave, assumed charge of his new appointment yesterday.

STRANGE DISAPPEARANCE OF A CART OF WHEAT.—Damjee Tookersey, a grain merchant, residing at Dariastan Road, reports that a cart-driver, to whom he entrusted eight bags of wheat for conveyance to the Prince's Dock, has disappeared with the cart and all its contents.

THIEVING IN A MOSQUE.—Kurrimbhoy Abdoolally, residing at Serang Street, reports that on Sunday last whilst at prayers in a mosque, some person stole his waist-coat, which he hung on a nail in the wall alongside of him. In the pocket there was property to the value of Rs. 340.

LECTURES.—Pundit Gopichundji, secretary, Arya Sumaj Kalka, will deliver a public lecture, behind Girgaum Police Court in Arya Sumaj building on "Transmigration of Soul" to-day at 6 p.m., and on Friday, the 25th inst., at 8 a.m. The annual hour ceremony will be celebrated, and at 6 p.m. a lecture on the reform question will be delivered. The public are invited to attend.

AMATEUR THEATRICALS AT PAREL GYMKHANA.—A musical and dramatic entertainment is to be given this evening in the G. I. P. R. Institute, Parel, by the members of the Parel Gymkhana. The programme will consist of the one-act drama, "Harmony," and the farce "Borrowed Plumes," with a musical interlude between the pieces. A quadrille party will follow the dramatic performance.

THE ANNUAL ASSEMBLY OF GOUD SURUSVAT.—The first annual assembly of Goud Surusvat Brahmin, in connection with the Arya Bramha Samaj, is to take place in Shree Venkatesh's Temple, near Bhooleshwar, on Sunday, the 26th instant, at 5 o'clock, when prizes will be distributed to students. Only Goud Surusvat Brahmins are requested to attend.

ARREST OF GAMBLERS.—Magan [illegible] and six others were placed before Mr. C. W. Richardson at the Esplanade Police Court yesterday by Inspector Young on a charge of gambling. The Inspector said that on certain information he received he went to a stable in Frere Road on Sunday night and arrested the accused, who were gambling with cards and money. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge, and were fined Rs. 5 each.

FURIOUS DRIVING.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday Inspector Cobb charged a victoria-driver, named Issoo Rama, before Mr. P. Ryan, with driving his vehicle in a rash and negligent manner on Sunday evening last at Bellasis Road, Byculla, and thereby causing injury to one Cassinath Suddasiv. Essoo Rama was convicted and fined Rs. 10. The Magistrate awarded Rs. 5 of the fine to the injured man as compensation.

SUDDEN DEATH AT THE HARBOUR.—A Hindoo labourer, named Vittoo Balloo, left his residence yesterday at 12 noon for the purpose of going to his native country by ship from Mody Bunder. On his arrival at the Bunder, Vittoo was seized with severe pains, dropped down, and died immediately. The manis said to have been suffering from pains in his chest, which came on him at short intervals during the last month.

MERIT REWARDED.—We hear on good authority that, at the recommendation of Mons. Gasselin, the late French Consul, now in Europe, the Academy of France has been pleased to confer upon Mr. Jahangir Edaljee Davar, the able and energetic secretary of the "Cercle Literaire," the Cross of the Officers of that Academy, in recognition of his services as honorary secretary of the above institution, which owes its existence to his indefatigable zeal and care.

THE THREE CARD TRICK—Yesterday at the Girgaum Police Court Inspector Cobb charged a noted gambler, named Gulloo Futtoo, before Mr. P. Ryan, with being found gambling in a public thoroughfare at Falkland Road on Sunday afternoon last, with three cards and money. The accused, on admitting the truth of the complaint was convicted, and on admitting also several previous convictions for a similar offence, was sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

RIDING ACCIDENT AT KENNEDY SEA FACE.—A Hindoo lad, named Krishnajee Succaram, aged about 16 years, was riding at the Kennedy Sea Face at 5 p.m., on Sunday last, when his horse bolted, throwing him off, and knocking down a Khoja, named Shaik Chand Budroodeen. The Khoja was injured on the face and back, and got a tooth knocked out. The rider was simply shaken by the fall. It was deemed necessary, however, to remove both parties to the J. J. Hospital for treatment.

DEATH OF DR. ASDASIR JAMSETJEE BHAJIWALLA.—We regret to record the death of Dr. Ardasir Jamsetjee Bhajiwalla, who died on Sunday night at his residence in Police Court Lane in the Fort. He was one of the second batch of Graduates of Grant Medical College, whose skill enabled them to counteract the baneful influences of ignorant vaiyads and hakims. After getting his diploma, Dr. Ardasir was attached for five years to the Jamsetjee Hospital, and for about two years to the Sir Cowasjee Jehangir Ophthalmic Hospital, and gained the good opinion of the Professors under whom he worked. He succeeded the late Dr. Burjorjee Dorabjee in medical charge of the Fort Gratuitous Dispensary, the committee of which, on his severing his connection with the institution, presented him with a valuable gold watch in recognition of his services. Dr. Ardasir, throughout the course of his long professional career, showed himself to be a true Freemason and the friend of the poor, and gave free advice and medicine to the really deserving poor. He was chairman of the board of directors of the Albert Press Company.

RETIREMENT OF THE PORTUGUESE VICAR-GENERAL.—A large and influential meeting of the parishioners of the Church of N. S. de Gloria at Mazagon was held on Sunday last on the premises of the Church to decide upon the best means of giving a demonstration to the very Rev. Estanislau P. V. de Souza, Vicar-General of the North, on his proposed retirement from Bombay. After some discussion the following resolution was passed:—To convey to the reverend gentleman, either by letter or telegram, the deep regret with which the meeting has received the news of his resignation, and to appeal him to reconsider his decision in view of the agitated feeling of the parish, and the present critical state of the diocese of Damaun, which now, more than ever, needs the benefit of his advice and experience. The question of a demonstration was postponed until the reply came from the Vicar-General. In the meantime it was resolved to forward a copy of the resolution to His Lordship the Bishop of Damaun for his information. The meeting was a thoroughly representative one, and evinced much enthusiasm due to the high esteem and popularity in which the Vicar-General is held by his numerous congregations in Mazagon, and a large body of the Roman Catholics throughout the diocese of Damaun.

CAPTAIN KREYER.

WE are glad to hear that the Secretary of State for India has decided not to remove Captain Kreyer of the Bombay Staff Corps from the service, writes the *Civil and Military Gazette*; and that he is to return to duty after being severely admonished. It will be remembered that Captain Kreyer was the Adjutant of the 17th Bombay Infantry, when certain defalcations were discovered in the regimental funds last year, which led to the trial and imprisonment of the commanding officer, Colonel Bulkley. It was thought at first that Captain (then Lieutenant) Kreyer was equally guilty with Colonel Bulkley in the matter of misappropriation of the funds of the regiment, but subsequent events which transpired at the trial of Colonel Bulkley went to show that this was, undoubtedly, not the case. When the defalcations were first discovered, Captain Kreyer had just proceeded on furlough to England, and it was owing to the officer who took over the duties of the adjutancy insisting upon an enquiry into the accounts, which he had not found satisfactory, that the irregularities were brought to light. Presumptive evidence, assisted by Colonel Bulkley's endeavours to throw the blame on other shoulders than his own, seemed to indicate that the absent officer was the real culprit or, at any rate, an accomplice in the offence. Orders were, accordingly, issued for his immediate recall to India, and arrest on landing at Bombay. This was done. Meanwhile the trial of Col. Bulkley proceeded, but the evidence taken before the court-martial clearly pointed to the innocence of Capt. Kreyer; and, although it was intended to try Capt. Kreyer as soon as Col. Bulkley's court-martial was over, the prosecution fell through for want of evidence. Capt. Kreyer, himself, too, was able to explain away many unsatisfactory points which required clearing up. In short, all the evidence in the case went to prove that Colonel Bulkley was the sole culprit in the matter of misappropriation, and that Captain Kreyer, at most, was only guilty of a want of determination or moral strength in not reporting his commanding officer, when he saw that things were, without a doubt, going wrong. This is a pardonable offence to a certain extent, and one which we can quite understand a young officer committing. Such serious results are likely to follow to a young officer when he reports his commanding officer and the case does not happen to be proved, but falls through to the confusion of the accuser, that Captain Kreyer may well be pardoned for his reluctance to assume an attitude of dubious censorship towards his commanding officer. This was the view we took of the question at the time, and we were sorry to see the military authorities recommend Captain Kreyer's removal from the service, more especially as he was a most promising young officer, and had always been well reported upon by his superiors—a circumstance which should have been allowed to have its due weight. The case, we believe, has been before the Secretary of State since June last, and it has, we may presume, received very careful consideration. That the result is favourable towards Captain Kreyer is only what we expected, and we sincerely trust that the severe admonishment he has now received will be an experience that will assist in giving strength of character to an otherwise smart military officer. Colonel Bulkley's imprisonment expired at the end of August last, and we hear that he has left the country

PARLIAMENTARY PAPERS ON INDIAN MATTERS.

A SMALL White Book (319) has been issued at the instance of Mr. Hanbury, M. P., of "Despatches and Papers in 1889 relating to the telting of Arms in the hands of troops in India." On March 1, 1889, the Director-General of Stores wrote to the Director-General of Ordnance in India, enclosing the instructions for testing swords. One of the enclosures was an instruction from the Horse Guards, with annexes, as follows:—

"Enclosure (1) contains a statement of the tests actually applied to weapons of the patterns enumerated in your letter, before issue. In the testing of sword bayonets and bayonets in the hands of the troops, the tests as specified for them respectively are carried out so far as they can be conveniently applied by [illegible] the swords mentioned in (1) no specific tests for those in the hands of troops have been laid down, but should such tests be decided upon they should be modified in severity.

"I am to state, with regard to cavalry swords, pattern 1885, that it is considered unnecessary and undesireable to subject those in the hands of the troops to the tests which they underwent before being passed into the service, and that a special test, as shown in Enclosure 2, has been approved for this purpose.

"I am to add, with reference to the instructions forwarded in the letter addressed to you from this office on Sept. 27, 1888, that the striking machine is only intended for the testing of blades before being mounted, and not for finished swords; and that the use of the rigid mechanical curve is being abandoned, a revised specification for 1885 pattern sword being in preparation, copy of which shall be sent to you as soon as it is definitely settled."

Reports of the results of tests were forwarded by the Government of India to the Secretary of State on June 7. The following are the total figures:—

MADRAS ORDNANCE CIRCLE.

			Tested.	Failed.
Bayonets	Martini	Converted	612	52
		Long	4,357	668
	Do.,	Rifle pattern 60	774	267
	Snider		10,894	1,383
Sword bayonets	Martini	Carbine	770	57
		Rifle short	293	15
	Snider	Rifle pattern	568	27
		Sappers & Miners	29	4

BOMBAY.

The Inspector-General of Ordnance writes (March 20, 89:—"Errors having been discovered in returns sent in by regiments, &c., of the numbers of side-arms tested by the Civil Chief Master-Armourers at their recent inspections, I have the honour to request that the following statement may be submitted in lieu of the statement forwarded under this Office No. 15192—1., dated March 14, 1889, for—

Name of Side-arm.	No. Passed.	No. Failed.	Total Tested.
Sword bayonets, Martini-Henry, carbines	156	2	158
Sword bayonets, Martini-Henry, rifles	94	18	112
Bayonets, Martini-Henry, long	2,920	968	3,888
Sword bayonets, Snider rifle	491	26	517
Bayonets, Snider	9,232	480	9,712

"2. The return only includes arms in charge of troops."

GENERAL.

Statement showing Results of Tests applied to Side-arms in Regimental and Ordnance Charge respectively up to date.

Arsenals.	Bayonets.		Sword. Bayonets.		Swords.	
	Tested.	Passed.	Tested.	Passed.	Tested.	Passed.
In Regimental charge.						
Fort William	4,687	4,598	220	174	None	tested
Allahabad	14,483	13,513	3,934	3,731	None	tested
Ferozepore	4,225	2,598	197	173	(a)201	189
Rawul Pindi	13,319	10,740	2,381	2,145	None	tested
Total	36,714	31,449	6,732	6,223	201	189
In Ordnance charge						
Fort William	7,000	5,686	7,090	7,045	None	tested
Allahabad	16,210	14,189	2,808	2,759	602	336
Ferozepore	36,164	33,605	307	299	667	300
Rawul Pindi	13,163	12,072	2,905	2,844	320	207
Total	72,537	65,852	13,110	12,947	1,589	843

(a) Staff sergeants, band, drummers, and pioneers' swords.

(Signed) R. F. LOUIS, Major-General,
Director-General of Ordnance in India.

Simla, May 30, 1889.

It will be seen that by the above return the number of failures was as follows:—

Bayonets	6,685
Sword-bayonets	163
Swords	746

ANOTHER White-Book has been issued on the motion of Sir Roper Lethbridge, being a return of the "contract between the Secretary of State and the Bombay-Burma Trading Corporation," and correspondence relating thereto. The contract is set out in full.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—OCTOBER 19.

Roberts, Capt, 16th Bengal Cavalry, from leave, from Belgaum.

Hillard, Lieut, Bengal Cavalry; from leave, from England.

OCTOBER 20.

Reid, Lt, Ms, 6th M I, on leave, from Madras.

East, Major-Genl, Ms, on leave, from Secunderabad.

Cunningham, Col, Bo, Staff, on leave, from Poona.

Dobson, Surgeon, Ms, Medcl, on leave. from Secunderabad.

Newford, Col, Bo, 24th B I, on leave, from Rajkote.

OCTOBER 21.

Kervich, Lt, Ms, H E the Governor's Body Guard from leave, M C, from England.

Bathin, Lt-Col, M S, Cheshire Regt, from leave, from England.

Turner, Major, Bengal, RE, from leave, from England.

Channer, Col, Bengal Staff, from leave, from England.

Channer, Surgn-Major, Bo, Medical, from leave, from Belgaum.

Bishop, Lt-Col, Bengal, 3rd Goorkhas, from leave from England.

Cochrane, Lt-Col, Bar, 1st Harts Regt; on sick leave, from England.

Carmichael, Surgn-Major, Bengal 1-3rd Goorkhas.

Macnagton, Col, Bo, on leave. from Poona.

Osborn, Col, Bo, R E, PWD, on duty, from Poona.

Nelson, Lt, Bo, Comt, on duty, from Satara.

Bayley, Col, Bengal, M D, Rajputa na, from leave from England.

Sarkies, Surgn, Bo, I M S, on duty, from Poona.

O'Connell, Surgn, Bo, Medical Staff, from leave from England.

DEPARTURES.—OCTOBER 21.

Kervich, Lt, Ms, HE the Governor's Body Guard from leave, M C, to Madras.

Burthin, Lt-Col, Ms Chshire Regt, off leave, to Rangoon.

Roberts, Capt, Bengal, 16th Bengal Cavl, from leave, M C, to Jallundar.

Grey, Lt, Ms, 2nd S Lanc, Regt, to join on probation, to Madras.

Cochran, Lt-Col, Bar, 11 Harts Regt; to join, to Shivebo.

Cunningham, Col, Bo, Staff, off leave, to Poona.

Baylay; Col, Bengal, M D, Rajputana, to rejoin, to Kotah.

OCTOBER 22.

Channer, Col, Bengal, off leave, to Jullundar.

Hilliard, Lt, Bengal Commt; from leave, to Agra.

Carmichael, Surg-Major, Bengal, 1-3rd Goorkhas, to rejoin to Almora.

Bishop, Lt-Col, Bengal, 1-3rd Goorkhas, to rejoin to Almoora.

Macnaghton, Col; Bo, off leave, to Poona.

Newport, Col, Bo, 24 Bo I to rejoin to Rajkote.

DISTRICT AND GARRISON ORDERS

BY BRIGADIER-GENERAL W. T. BUDGEN D. S O.
COMMANDING BOMBAY DISTRICT.

Bombay, Monday, October 21, 1889.

No. 1530.—Brigadier-General C. E. Nairne, C, B., R. A., Inspector-General of Artillery, will arrive in Bombay on Inspection duty at 6-30 a. m. on the 23rd instant. A salute of 9 guns will be fired from the Saluting Battery to announce his arrival.

II. The Batteries, Royal Artillery at Colaba will be at the disposal of the Inspector-General of Artillery on the 26th, 28th and 29th October.

The 2nd Gloster Regiment will furnish the Castle Guard on the 26th and 27th idem in relief of the Royal Artillery.

No. 1531.—His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India will arrive at the Victoria Terminus at 6-30 a. m. (Bombay time) on Thursday next, the 24th instant.

The 2nd Gloster Regiment will furnish a Guard of Honour of 100 Rank and File with Band and Regimental Colour, under the Command of a Captain to parade at the Railway Station to receive His Excellency.

Commanding Officers, Heads of Departments, and District Staff will attend. Dress, Review Order, white.

A salute of 17 guns will be fired from the Saluting Battery at 6-30 a. m.

The following will be the programme of His Excellency's Inspection:—

Thursday, 24th October, at 4-30 p. m., Practice at Mahaluxmi Battery, followed by Inspection of Malabar Point Battery. Both Batteries to be manned by Royal Artillery.

Friday, 25th October at 6-15 a.m., Inspection of Marine Battalion, The Battalion will be drawn up in line, on the Cooperage Ground, facing north,

Dress Drill Order (Summer Clothing, Guards to mount after parade.)

6-30 a. m. embark at Apollo Bunder for inspection of Island Forts in the following order:—Cross Island Middle Ground, Oyster Rock, and Colaba Point Battery (landing at Pilot Bunder).

Middle Ground and Oyster Rock Batteries will be manned by the Royal Artillery.

The following Officers will attend on the General Officer Commanding, during the Commander-in-Chief's Inspections:—Officer Commanding Royal Artillers, B. C. D.; the Executive Engineer Bombay Defences, the Senior Officer, Ordnance Department. Dress. "Khaki" all ranks.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. THE HON'BLE L. H. BAYLEY,
Commanding, Bo Vol R Corps.
Bombay, 22nd October, 1889.

1. Arms and Accoutrements will be issued to members of the Corps at Head-quarters between the hours of 8 a.m. and 5 p.m. daily. The first Commanding Officer's parade will take place on the 26th instant. Members are requested to draw their arms and accoutrements not later than Friday, the 25th instant.

2. The usual monthly Regimental Committee Meeting will be held at Head-quarters at 5-30 p.m., on Wednesday, the 23rd instant. All members are requested to attend.

3. The drill season will commence on Saturday the 26th inst. Officers Commanding Companies are requested to inspect the arms and accoutrements of their men on every parade. The Brigadier General Commanding the District has given orders that if any arms or accoutrements are found to be in bad order, they are to be at once removed from the custody of the Volunteers who may be in possession of them at the time.

E. The following will be the scale of Parades until further orders:—

October 26th, Commanding Officers Parade—Route March.

November 2nd, Commanding Officer's Parade—Marching past and Company drill.

November 9th, Commanding Officer's Parade—Marching past and Company drill.

November 16th, Commanding Officer's Parade—Marching past and Company drill.

November 23rd, Commanding Officer's Parade—Adjutants' drill.

November 30th, Commanding Officer's Parade—Adjutants' drill.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

5. There will be drill at the Riding School this morning at 7 o'clock for all members. Plain clothes.

By Order.
(Sd.) T. W. C. LEATHEM, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R. Corps.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

BATTERY ORDERS
By Major G. W. Roughton, Commandant,
Bombay Vol. Artillery.
Bombay, October 21st, 1889.

1. The following drills will take place at Head-quarters this week:—

Tuesday, 22nd, 6-30 p.m.—Gun drill.
Wednesday, 23rd, 9 p.m.—Instructions.

2. Members who have not already done so are requested to apply at once to the Paymaster for orders for the new uniform sanctioned by Government; also forage caps.

3. Prospectuses for the Indian Rifle Association (late Western India Rifle Association), and of the Bombay Presidency Seventeenth Rifle Meeting, to be held at Poona, can be seen at head-quarters. Members are reminded that entrance lists for the latter meeting are to be sent in by the 31st instant.

4. Leave of absence for six months from the 14th instant is granted to Gunner W. R. Little.

By Order,
L. PENNY, Second Lieut,
Acting Adjutant, Bo. V. A.

DAILY IMPORTS.—OCTOBER 21.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Etolia s—67 crates bottles, M M Poonjajee, 22 casks spindle oil, Nusserwanjee Cooverjee.

FROM MARSEILLES

Labourdonnais—1 case watches, H Ballantine and Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Poseidon s—11 bales brown paper, M Gardhardass, 9 cases scented soap, T Sumsoodin; 2 cases brushes, H T H Aboo; 3 cases glassware, E P Mahomed; 11 bales brown paper, A H Abdoolally; 10 bales printing paper, M Succaram; 2 cases Electric tools, C Jost.

Amphitrite s—3 cases blotting paper, A C A Hoosan.

FROM VENICE.

Oriental s—5 cases soap, B Bevan and Co, Ld.

THE WEATHER.

BOMBAY, Oct. 21.—Observations taken at 8 a.m.—Explanation of Columns in the Table.

1. The barometric readings are all corrected to Calcutta standard and reduced to the same temperature (32°) and also of the sea-level. The 2nd column under the head "Pressure" gives the difference between the barometer reading of to-day and yesterday at each station, and + prefixed to the number implies that the barometer has risen and—that it has fallen.

2. The 2nd column under the head "Wind" gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometor during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade, or in a small shed with open sides, and a thached or straw roof. The maxium (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 A. M. The 6th column under the head "Temperature" gives the mean of the maximum and minimum temperature, and is approximately the mean temperature of the day. The 7th column gives the difference (with the proper sign) between the mean temperature of to-day and yesterday.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing the rate of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

5. The amount of cloud is expressed in terms of the number 0 to 10, 0 denoting a cloudless and 10 an overcast sky.

6. The last column under the head "Rainfall" gives the difference with its proper sign between the actual rainfall from 16th May to date and the average rainfall for the same period.

STATIONS.	Barometric Pressure.			Wind.		Temperature in Shade.						Rainfall.		
	8 a.m.	Change in past 24 hours.	Variation from mean of day.	Direction.	Rate per hour.	8 a.m.	Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minimum of past 24 hours.	Variation from mean of day.	Humidity.	Cloud.	Past 24 hours.	Since 16th May to date.	Variation 16th May to date.
Delhi	29·907	—·016	—·043	W	1	67·3	89·6	62·1	—4·7	50	...	...	24·40	—3·01
Agra	29·912	—·004	—·058	N W	2	69·7	90·1	58·4	—9·5	48	...	...	23·14	—6·40
Allahabad	29·858	+·008	—·095	S E	5	76·7	89·0	75·6	+9·1	75	10	0·01	31·24	—1·90a
Jhansi	29·872	—·002	—·072	N	2	73·5	93·5	69·4	+1·4	52	4	...	27·87	—8·71
Jacobabad	29·888	—·026	—·050	Calm	1	63·5	94·5	50·0	—10·4	40	...	...	3·91	+1·02
Karachi	29·909	...	—·045	N N W	5	67·9	91·7	60·0	—9·6	50	...	...	3·11	—3·20
Ajmere	29·982	—·003	—·055	N E	2	56·8	88·2	49·3	—13·2	62	...	...	23·26	+1·91
Deesa	29·926	+·022	—·044	W	9	70·2	96·3	58·4	—8·2	28	2	...	27·58	+1·01
Rajkot	29·910	+·027	—·054	Calm	5	71·3	95·9	58·9	—9·5	66	...	...	25·96	—3·75
Neemuch	29·944	+·026	—·042	Calm	2	73·6	86·8	54·8	—9·3	42	4	...	31·52	+0·44
Indore	29·943	+0·30	—·058	N N E	3	66·8	81·1	58·6	—5·4	56	9	...	27·57	—7·19a
Saugor	29·849	+·018	—·133	N E	7	72·3	85·4	70·6	+5·5	71	10	...	54·53	+13·19
Jubbulpore	29·852	+·003	—·132	N E	3	72·7	84·5	71·1	+7·1	97	10	1·23	61·53	+9·59b
Hoshangabad	29·839	—·020	—·146	N E	3	75·9	82·8	74·6	+7·3	66	6	0·01	50·95	—5·35a
Khandva	29·875	+·018	—·095	N W	4	72·3	81·7	70·8	+4·8	62	9	0·01	26·35	—5·49a
Raipur	29·796	—·013	—·149	E S E	4	78·5	87·9	74·5	—5·3	89	9	...	44·76	—5·69
Nagpur	29·788	—·006	—·173	E N E	6	75·2	81·2	74·0	+5·7	96	10	2·02	38·08	—8·33c
Amraoti	29·851	+·032	—·124	N N W	5	70·2	75·6	70·3	+2·8	97	10	0·38	25·51	—5·64d
Akola	29·852	+·033	—·120	N W	7	72·9	74·0	70·2	+3·1	86	10	0·25	31·81	—2·59d
Surat	29·904	+·055	—·042	N	L	69·5	90·6	65·5	—4·9	80	1	...	40·25	—2·44
Malegaon	29·917	+·058	—·069	W N W	7	70·9	87·4	58·4	—6·9	53	5	...	15·88	—9·20
Bombay	29·911	+·058	—·030	S S W	7	78·4	86·0	74·1	—2·2	89	3	...	67·91	—9·09
Poona	29·938	+·061	—·047	Calm	5	70·7	85·5	64·4	—2·6	85	4	...	30·03	+5·43
Sholapur	29·914	+·051	—·056	W N W	10	73·2	77·8	66·1	—2·9	81	3	...	33·15	+0·38
Ratnagiri	29·809	+·062	—·009	S S E	2	78·8	84·9	73·4	—0·2	84	2	...	112·46	+3·97
Belgaum	22·999	+·050	—·040	N W	2	69·8	80·3	64·8	—0·2	92	2	0·02	55·43	+13·97
Goa	29·925	+·095	...	N E	3	80·0	85·0	77·0	...	95	...	...	98·84	...
Karwar	29·908	+·049	—·034	N E	2	76·6	84·2	74·7	+1·7	94	4	0·31	184·97	+61·72d
Mangalore	29·944	+·040	—·006	E	1	76·9	78·8	72·9	—1·4	88	5	0·75	121·79	+3·46e
Calicut	29·956	+·021	+·004	E N E	7	76·1	85·8	74·0	...	92	9	0·06	105·11	+7·80
Cochin	29·974	+·020	+·024	Calm	M	79·4	85·3	74·6	—0·1	85	10	0·16	76·23	—20·82
Bangalore	29·918	—·011	—·098	W S W	6	69·1	81·8	65·3	+1·4	91	3	0·19	33·32	+6·26
Secunderabad	29·853	+·044	—·124	W N W	6	73·5	78·7	69·8	+2·3	81	3	0·01	28·83	+1·40
Masulipatam	29·822	+·009	—·118	W S W	2	77·7	88·6	78·2	+2·8	96	10	0·15	47·21	+17·63c
Bellary	29·909	+·052	—·046	W	6	77·0	87·5	71·9	+1·5	71	5	...	...	...
Cuddapah	29·882	+·034	...	W	...	80·8	90·1	76·3	...	74	8	0·02	44·64	+21·05
Madras	29·861	—·005	—·113	S S W	12	82·3	91·3	80·0	+5·5	80	8	...	25·42	+1·65
Coimbatore	29·944	+·043	—·031	S S W	4	76·1	94·4	71·8	—1·0	86	3	...	9·24	—1·52
Trichinopoly	29·917	+·023	—·028	W	5	76·7	92·1	77·3	+0·8	78	3	...	18·61	+1·37
Negapatam	29·878	+·014	—·054	W S W	4	81·8	89·1	78·3	+3·2	79	3	...	16·31	—0·95
Colombo	29·986	+·005	+·029	S W	12	84·5	85·5	78·5	...	63	3	...	70·65	+34·70

In column "Wind Rate per hour," L= Light, M= Moderate, F= Fresh, S= Strong, H= Heavy.

a Dark gloomy weather. *b* Continuous rain for upwards of 12 hours. *c* Thunder and lightning at distance. *d* Passing showers during day. *e* Sea falling.

SUMMARY.—With the exception of a few unimportant local falls, the barometer continues rising all over the country. The rise has been generally moderate everywhere, but in the Bombay Presidency it has been brisk to rapid. The depression noticed yesterday near Nagpur remains stationary, but baric gradients in its neighbourhood have increased considerably, and hence wind velocities and rainfall are likely to increase in parts adjacent to it; otherwise, the readings in Sind, Gujarat, Central India and over the greater part of Western India are very uniform. Pressure as compared with the normal is above the average at Colombo, Calicut and Cochin, but elsewhere it is below the mean of the day, and the deficiency is considerable in Berar, the Central Provinces and locally at Secunderabad, Masulipatam and Madras. Calm is reported from Jacobabad, Rajkot, Neemuch, Poona and Cochin. Winds are still blowing very irregularly, being generally north-westerly at Karachi Agra, Khandwa, Akola, Amraoti and Belgaum, and south-south-westerly to west-north-westerly in Ceylon, the Madras Presidency, Mysore, and also at Sholapur, Bombay, Deesa and Malegaon. At Surat and Jhansi light northerly winds are blowing and over the rest of the country north-north-easterly velocity of the past 24 hours has been above the average at Colombo, Madras, Calicut, Sholapur, Deesa and Akola, but elsewhere it has been generally less than the average. This morning's observations show that the wind force was increasing at Colombo, Bellary, Secunderabad, Karwar, Sholapur, Akola, Amraoti, Nagpur and Saugor. The maximum temperature is 15° below the mean for the day in Berar, 6° to 8° at Hoshangabad, Khandwa, Nagpur, Indore, Mangalore and Secunderabad, and moderately so at several other places. This reduction in temperature appears to be mainly due to the rainfall. The highest maxima are 96° at Deesa and Rajkot, 94° at Jacobabad, 93° at Jhansi and above 90° at seven other stations. The night temperature is much higher than is usual at this time of year in Berar and the Central Provinces and also at Allahabad and moderately so in Mysore and the Madras Presidency. In Sind, Rajputana, Gujarat and Central India, however, the night temperature is much below the mean of the season, and in the Bombay Presidency it is moderately so. The only large changes in the mean temperature of the day have been at Mangalore, Raipur, Saugor and Jacobabad, but at other stations they have been very small. Humidity appears to be rising at several stations, and skies are coudy everywhere except over Sind, Rajputana and the Panjab. Rain has fallen at several stations in Berar, the Central Provinces, on the Malabar Coast and locally at Belgaum, Allahabad Karwar, Bangalore, Secunderabad, Masulipatam a Cuddapah. The more important falls are, 2·1 mally low in the vicinity of th rainfall during the next 2 confined chiefly to the pa influence of the depressi

S.

Meteorological

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Hall Line ss Wennington Hall, 1,885 tons Captain C Kilvert, arrived in harbour yesterday morning from Tyne with a cargo of coals.

THE B I S N Co's s s Chilka, 1,450 tons, Captain P L Wadge, arrived in harbour yesterday morning from Bussrah, with a general cargo, one first class, and 61 deck passengers, and 235 horses.

THE Coasting ss Ponani, 542 tons, Captain F Manadi, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Mangaore via Marmugoa with a general cargo, Mrs. Stokes las cabin, and 41 deck passengers on board.

THE B I S N Co's ss Malda, 1260 tons, Captain J Nash, arrived in harbour yesterday morning from Calcutta and coast ports with a general cargo, The Hon'ble C S A Paul as cabin, and 2 deck passengers.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—OCTOBER 21.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. City of Venice	220	Moffat	A	Sir C. Forbes & Co.
" Chilka	1450	Wadge	C	M. Mackenzie & Co
" Huzara	1236	Campbell	D	M. Mackenzie & Co
" Crathorne	1772	McCulloch	M	J. Mackintosh & Co.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander	From.
20	Ertongrol (Turkish man-of-war)	Ossman Bey.	Aden, Oct 10.
21	Kaiser-i-Hind (s)	Atkinson	Southampton, Sept27
	Chilka (s)	Wadge	Bassorah, &c., Oct 9
	Wennington Hall.	Kilvert	Tyne, Sept 19.
	Ponani (s)	Manadi	Mangalore, &c.
	Griffon (H. M's man-of-war)	Blasland	Zanzibar, Sept 7.

DEPARTURE.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
21	Simla (s)	Major	Persian Gulf.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday:—

Steamer Wennington Hall, for Antwerp.
" Werneth Hall, for Liverpool.
" City of Venice, for Liverpool.
" Asia, for Malabar Coast and Calcutta.
" Mecca, for Zanzibar, &c.
" Karagola, for Kathiawar Coast and Karachi.

DAILY EXPORTS.—OCTOBER 21.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

City of Venice s—10,000 cwts wheat, Killick Nixon and Co; 10,000 cwts wheat, Sanday and Co; 480 cwts coir yarn, R Khetsee; 265 cwts coir yarn, L Manackchand, 160 cwts coir yarn, R Ameerchand; 18,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers; 201 bales twist and 260 cwts groundnut, Glade and Co; 300 bales cotton, A S Moodeliar and Co; 200 cwts coir yarn, D. Dewchund.

FOR LONDON.

Siam s—2 cwts ivory, Nanjee Meanee.

FOR ANTWERP.

Etolia s—4,018 cwts rapeseed, Ralli Brothers; 110 bales cotton, Glade and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Poseidon s—220 bales cotton, The Bombay Co Ld.

FOR HONGKONG.

Nizam s—100 tons old iron, Ritchie Stewart and Co; 210 bales twist, E Noordeen and Co; 300 bales twist, C Bomanjee and Co; 1,000 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 700 bales twist, S J David and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Nizam —65 bales twist, E Noordeen and Co; 30 bales twist, C Bomonjee and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Nizam s—150 bales twist, J Campbell and Co; 200 bales twist, S J David and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Nizam s—150 bales twist, J Campbell and Co.

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Date.	Vessels.		
Aug. 14	Muyun s s		
Sept. 16	Ranger H M's		
Oct. 1	Meteore Fch G B		
3	Amana		
4	Mount Tabor		
6	Congo		
7	Ertagural Turk Frigate		
	Neghalia		
	Tuna		
8	Mobile		
	Singapore		
	Deccan		
	Bromo		
	Shannon		
	Uppingham		
	Pfeil G G Boat	He	
	Dacca	Stu	
	Arcadia	And	
	Dryfesdale	Hous	
9	Palestro	Ramo	
	Oriental	Stewart	
	Tenasserim I G	Butterworth	
10	Malacca	Abbas	
	Mendoza	Verlaque	
11	Henzada	Avern	
	Habsburg	Thumann	
	Rivorina	Ilbery	
	Woodcock	Bowman	
12	Yarra	Paydenot	
	Baghdad	Whitehead	
	Bayern	Mergel	Ch
	Amphitrite	Necolich	Bo
	Sachsen	Gossell	Br
	Ebro	Elliot	Bon
13	Nyanza	Allen	Car
	Sperber G Corvette	Voss	Kie
	Altonower	Barnet	Jap
	Rewa	Mann	Calc
14	Golconda	Loutitt	Lond
15	Shanghai	Tillard	Shan

DEPARTURES.

Date.	Vessels.	Commander.	Desti
Sept. 10	Ranger H M's	Johnson	Socotra
Oct 15	Amana	Kilgour	Kurrachee
15	Congo	Williams	Kurrachee
10	Ertagural Turkish Frigate	Ossman Beg	Ceylon
	Neghalia	Dumeer	Suez
14	Tuna	White	Bombay
8	Mobile	Hughes	Persian Gulf
	Singapore	Parodi	Genoa
	Deccan	Atkinson	Bombay
	Bromo	Sikeniere	Rotterdam
	Shannon	Edwards	Calcutta
	Uppingham	Newcomb	Port Said F O
	Pfeil G G Boat	Herbing	Kiel
	Dacca	Stuart	London
	Arcadia	Andrews	Sydney
	Dryfesdale	Houston	Port Said F O
9	Palestro	Ramo	New York
	Oriental	Stewart	London
10	Malacca	Abbas	Zanzibar via Muscat
11	Mendoza	Verlaque	Marseilles
12	Henzada	Avern	London
11	Habsburg	Thumann	Bremen
	Riverina	Ilbery	London
14	Woodcock	Bowman	Mussowa
12	Yarra	Paydenot	Mauritius
16	Baghdad	Whitehead	Zanzibar
12	Bayern	Mergel	Bremen
	Amphitrite	Necolich	Trieste
	Sachsen	Gossell	China
13	Ebro	Elliot	Hull
	Nyanza	Allen	Zanzibar
16	Sperber G Corvette	Voss	Zanzibar
13	Altonower	Barnet	New York
	Rewa	Mann	London
15	Golconda	Loutitt	Calcutta
	Shanghai	Tillard	London

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste. It produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from the pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle. Wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon-road, London.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY.
7, MARINE STREET.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 22nd inst., at 1 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Grant Road, near the Tramway Terminus, the handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture, plated, crockery, and glassware, table ornaments, flower vases, pictures, carpets, table and hanging lamps, &c., the property of Mr. CURSETJEE DHUNJEEBHAI.

The property is on view.

TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 23rd inst., sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at "Brooklyn Hall," Bellasis Road, Byculla, opposite Treacher and Co.'s premises, the valuable and handsome Frenchpolished, open carved and plain blackwood and teakwood household furniture, plated ware, crockery and glassware, table ornaments, Hink's table and hanging kerosine oil lamps, Brussels carpets, pictures, &c., the property of the late, JAMES BROOKS, Esq. Also the property of another gentleman—1 rich handsome Persian carpet, brand new, 17-6 by

1 breakfast set.
1 pair rich vases (hand painted)
The property is now on view.

TO MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 23rd instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Apollo Street, Fort, opposite the old Secretariat, on account of the concerned, a large stock of 6 to 24-light chandeliers, 1 to 4-light argand lamps, wall brackets, candelabra, large size pier glasses in gilt frames, globe lamps, rich Brussels and velvet carpets, marble clocks, table ornaments, handsome drawing-room couches, chairs and easy chairs, superior bentwood chairs and sofas, &c., &c.

The property is on view.

On SUNDAY next, the 27th inst, sale commencing at 2 p.m, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Bandora Hill, close to Jairajbhoy Peerbhoy's Sanitarium the handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture, double-brrelled breach-loading gun in case, one tricycle and one double seated coolycycle, both in good order, strong light dog cart, with hood, a handsome strong bay pony with harness, &c., the property of Mr. Jamsetjee Framjee Kharas.

The property will be on view three days before sale.

On TUESDAY, the 29th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Ambawady, Doongersey Road, Malabar Hill, the valuable and handsome French-polished carved and plain blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, a sympathetic grand square pianoforte by Rose and Co. in good order and condition, and not much used, an English-built park phaeton by Kesterton of London, in good order with brake, a high-class iron-grey Arab horse (Dandy) about 5½ to 6 years, spirited and fast, with a set of harness made to order, rich table ornaments, handsome Satsuma and Kanga vases, superior table and hanging lamps by Hinks and Nash, pictures, lady's and gentleman's saddles, choice plants in tubs and pots, &c., the property of C. VERNON, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before sale.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY IN NANABHOY BOMANJEE STREET, LEADING FROM HORNBY ROW TO GUNBOW WELL, WITHIN THE FORT.

On SATURDAY, the 2nd November, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on the premises in two separate lots, the undermentioned landed property, viz:—

All that piece of Government ground, containing by admeasurement 44 feet and 6 inches in length and 25 feet and 3 inches in breadth, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 276 and 33, together with the messuage or dwelling-house of 2 compartments standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality under Street Nos 15 and 17 and ward No 1781, situate on the south side of Nanabhoy Bomanjee Street, within the Fort of Bombay, and bounded on the east by the house of Soonabai, wife of Sorabjee Sethna, on the west by the house of Darashaw Bomonjee Sethna, on the north by the said Nanabhoy Bomanjee Street, and on the south by the house of Merbai, wife of Pestonjee Cursetjee Jussawalla.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made at the office of the undersigned, where a plan of the property can be seen.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, October 22, 1889.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS.

SALE OF PIECE-GOODS, BETLENUTS, DRY GINGER, COFFEE, GROCERY, COIR MATS, &c.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 22nd instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at No. 106 Samuel Street, Vudgadi, Mandvie, by order of C. A. Turner, Esq., Official Assignee, H. C. and in re Thucker Megjee Karumsey, an insolvent, consisting of bales of grey piece-goods, moodas of dry ginger, croton seeds, koole gun and euj-paper, packages of coir mats and rugs, bees-wax, bags of betlenuts, pepper, coffee, beam scale, weights, mattresses, pillows, sail, &c.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY ON THE ELPHINSTONE ESTATE.

On FRIDAY, the 1st November, 1889, at 4 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON & Co, will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagee, Mr. Wagji Korejee, and on account and risk of the mortgagor, Damjee [illegible] by virtue of a mortgage deed dated 25th October, [illegible] ay, containing by admeasurement [illegible] with the messuage, tenement, [illegible] reys and warehouse, godown, [illegible] ereon, and bounded on the [illegible] sed road, on the south by [illegible] id trustees, on the east by [illegible] ee, and on the west by the [illegible] of G. I. P. Railway Com[illegible] essed by the Collector of [illegible] nd are situated in the [illegible] y, and were formerly in [illegible] ees, and are now in the [illegible] Gova.

[illegible] conditions of sale apply to

[illegible] OR CAPITALISTS.

[illegible] Properties, at Grant Road

[illegible] time, and place, Messrs [illegible] Co. will sell by Public [illegible] ee, Mr. Waghjee Kore[illegible] ed, dated 4th November, [illegible] e mortgagor, Bai Dhun[illegible] sserwanjee Cama.

[illegible] e 5th November, 1889, [illegible] remises:—

[illegible] or ground, situated on the [illegible] Island of Bombay, in the [illegible] mbay, containing by ad[illegible] uare yards, and bounded [illegible] roperty of A. G. DeGa, and [illegible] the west by a public road [illegible] Girgaum Road, on the north [illegible] side of Grant Road aforesaid, [illegible] s Road, and registered in the [illegible] Land Revenue under old No. 86-

[illegible] DNESDAY, the 6th November 1889, [illegible] 4 p.m., on the premises.

[illegible] hat piece of land, containing by [illegible] out 1896-9 square yards, situate on [illegible] Nanabhoy Lane within the Fort [illegible] n sub-district of Bombay, regis[illegible] llector under old No. 183, new [illegible] rvey No 1111 and 1112, new Survey [illegible] ng in the name of the said Bai Dhunbaijee, [illegible] her with the house standing thereon, assessed [illegible] nicipality of Bombay under ward No. 1652, [illegible] 7, and bounded on the east by the property [illegible] thirdly described, on the west by the property [illegible] vey No. 9109, standing in the Collector's books [illegible] e of Bai Awabai, widow and executrix of Fram[illegible] rjee Cooper, on the north by the said Nanabhoy [illegible] on the south by a sweeper's passage.

[illegible] 3.—On WEDNESDAY, the 6th November, 1889, [illegible] ., on the premises.

[illegible] —All that piece of land, containing by admea[illegible] 1806-9 square yards, registered by the Collec[illegible] old No. 164, new No. 5911, old Survey No. 1139 [illegible] new Survey No. 9411, standing in the Collector's [illegible] the name of the said Bai Dhunbaijee, widow, [illegible] l on the south side of Nanabhoy Lane, within [illegible] ort of Bombay, in the registration subdistrict of [illegible] bay, together with the dwelling-house standing there[illegible] ssessed by the Municipality under ward No. 1653, [illegible] et No. 9, and bounded on the west by the property [illegible] einbefore secondly described on the east by the pro[illegible] rty now Survey No. 9112 registered in the Collector's [illegible] ook in the name of Rustamjee Cawasjee, on the north [illegible] by the said Nanabhoy Lane, and on the south by sweeper's passage.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, October 22, 1889.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & Co.—CALCUTTA.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked by P. & O. and all other lines of Steamers FREE OF COMMISSION. BERTHS selected and the best available accommodation secured. A PAMPHLET containing full information and GRINDLAY'S HAND BOOK sent free upon application. BAGGAGE shipped AT A FIXED RATE, or warehoused if required. PASSENGERS met on arrival in England by Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., or their representatives. CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable by Correspondents throughout Europe. Bills granted on Messrs GRINDLAY & Co., London. SOVEREIGNS and BANK OF ENGLAND NOTES supplied at current rates.

OUTWARD PASSENGERS met on arrival and BAGGAGE cleared. SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES and approved CHEQUES on London cashed.

NOTES
ON
INDIAN LAND REVENUE.
FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND
POLICY,
BY
TODAR MAL

Price, Re. 1, Postage half anna.

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SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE'S

ARE the only Pianofortes of that name that are so favourably and widely known in India for more than 30 years. Instruments have recently been introduced under a name which closely resembles theirs. Intending purchasers should therefore satisfy themselves that the name on the Piano they are getting is Schiedmayer and Soehne.

Gold Medals with HIGHEST Distinction at both the Antwerp and the London ("Inventions") Exhibitions, the only Firm of that NAME WHICH OBTAINED a Prize.

THE GRAND SQUARE PIANOFORTE, Cash, Rs. 720.

Or 12 monthly instalments at Rs. 66.
Or 24 do. do. „ 36.
The Sympathetic Pianoforte, Cash, Rs. 780,
Or 12 monthly instalments at Rs. 72.
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Zinc-lined Packing Case, Rs. 25 extra. Delivered free at any Railway Stations, Bombay or Poona.

Address: MARCKS & Co., Limited,
Sole Agents for the Pianofortes of Messrs.
SCHIEDMAYER and SOEHNE.
AUTHORISED.

WALERS! WALERS! WALERS!

TO ARRIVE at BOMBAY early in November a SHIPMENT of 350 HORSES, selected by the well-known importer, C. G. Baldock, consisting of upstanding Carriage Pairs, from 15 hands to 16 hands 3" in height, weight-carrying Hacks and Chargers. Also a choice selection of Dog-Cart and Brougham Horses. To be inspected opposite the Tramway Stables, Colaba, on arrival.

CLEARANCE OF BEST PLATED WARE AND CUTLERY.

WE are offering a splendid Stock of all kinds of Plated Ware and Cutlery, consisting of Knives, Forks, Spoons, Cruet Stands, etc., etc., at greatly reduced prices.

JOHN ROBERTS AND CO., Ld.,
18, MARINE STREET.

MR. C. A. GRAVES,
SURGEON DENTIST.
(TWELVE YEARS WITH THE LATE
MR. E. M. WALTON.)
27, MEDOW STREET,
OPPOSITE NEUBERG & Co.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST.
NO. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

THE BEST NATURAL APERIENT.

The APOLLINARIS CO., LIMITED, London, beg to announce that, as numerous Aperient Waters are offered to the public under names of which the word "HUNYADI" *forms part, they have now adopted an additional Label, comprising their Registered Trade Mark of selection, which consists of a* RED DIAMOND.

TRADE MARK.

This Label will henceforth serve to distinguish the HUNGARIAN APERIENT WATER SOLD BY THE COMPANY from all other Aperient Waters.

DEMAND THE DIAMOND MARK,

and insist upon receiving the HUNGARIAN APERIENT WATER of the APOLLINARIS COMPANY, LIMITED, London.

Of all Druggists and Mineral Water Dealers.

A LECTURE READ BY
PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER
(in pamphlet form),
Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette.*
Annas 2. Post free.
To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 5, APOLLO STREET.

On WEDNESDAY, the 30th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Mount Pleasant Road, Malabar Hill, the very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French polished household furniture by "Wimbridge" and others, best Elkington's plated ware, solid silverware, very rich crockery and glassware, a first-rate mahogany cottage piano, by Soundy & Co., a handsome mahogany harmonium, by Cramer, real Doulton, Kanga, and Satsuma, flower vases, very rich table ornaments, firstrate oil paintings, and oleographs, very rich real Persian carpets, a mahogany, miniature slate billiard table, with balls, cues &c., handsome table, and hanging lamps, a large fish aquarium with gold fish, a large collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, English made ladie's and gentlemen sadles sets of single and double harness &c., the property lately belonging to WALTER LANG, Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

On SATURDAY, the 2nd November next, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at H. M.'s Common Jail, Omercarry, blackwood and teakwood, French-polished plain and carved household furniture, plated ware by Elkington, Maffin and Webb, crockery and glassware, a collection of most selected table ornaments consisting of real hand-painted Bohemian glass flower vases, French show hand painted figures, French wax and stoom wall baskets, Parian marble figures, large size oil paintings by E. G. Hall, Jun, of London, Italian oliographs, marble and gilt time-piece, English and Persian carpets, one American organ by Mason and Hamlin Organ Company, Jail made coir carpets, specially made to order, a fish acquarium on stand, Jubulpore cotton carpets, pig-skin saddlery, an English-built open carriage, a large collection of carter's best Caladium bulbs, (specially brought out from London, &c., &c., the property of A. G. MACKENZIE, ESQ.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE of valuable bungalow and a garden, &c., at Bandora, on the south side of St. Peter's Church, fronting the Bandora Hill Road, and known as "Souza Lodge."

On WEDNESDAY, the 6th November next, at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the owner, the following immoveable property:—

All that piece or parcel of garden, land or ground, together with the bungalow, standing thereon, situate at Bandora, near "Ranwar," and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 308, Pot No. 5, containing by admeasurement 1428 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows:—On the east by the property of Rustomjee Aga, on the north by the public road, on the south by a public lane, and on the west by a public passage, and which said premises are now in the occupation of the vendor.

For further particulars and condition of sale application may be made to Mr. Ardasir Eduljee Commissariatwalla, at Messrs. Wadia and Ghandy, Solicitors, Hummum Street, or to the undersigned.

ON COMMISSION SALE.
TO LOVERS OF MUSIC.

A well-selected consignment of musical boxes, some with drums and bells, and all with very sweet tunes, has just arrived, and can be seen at the rooms of the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, October 22, 1889.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, OCT. 21.

THE Specie shipments to Bombay for last week consisted of £110,000 in Silver, and £10,000 in Gold; but with the exception of particulars of the Import of Linseed, wired as 25,000 quarters, against 28,000 quarters imported during the previous week, this is the only item of commercial or financial news, which was not chronicled in this column under Saturday evening's date.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes:—

Public Deposits at Head Office...	Dec.	Rs.	1,73,663
„ „ Branches......	Dec.	„	65,223
Other Deposits	Inc.	„	9,19,194
Government Securities	Inc.	„	49,750
Loans	Inc.	„	11,16,154
Bills Discounted............	Inc.	„	3,83,019
Cash with other Banks	Inc.	„	71,890
Cash and Currency Notes............	Dec.	„	9,99,158

According to the figures given above a decrease of nearly ten lakhs had taken place in the Bank's Cash Balance since the previous Saturday, and although this is not very heavy, comparatively speaking, it indicates with sufficient emphasis which way the current is running, and bids us prepare for less care in the market in the not remote future. We hear that funds are already being laid down at some of the centres of the Mofussil Cotton trade in the more forward districts, and monetary requirements in this direction may be expected to increase day by day, indications of an early harvest being generally apparent in the case of the two growths which are the first to come to market. The above figures show a material increase in Private Deposits during the past week, but this is more than counterbalanced by a large increase in Loans, and a sensible addition to Bills Discounted, and the net increase in the trade demand is represented by some 5¼ lakhs.

COTTON.—The tone of this market keeps quiet in sympathy with latest advices from the governing markets, and to-day's business has again been marked by an entire absence of contracts in the new crop, inquiry in this direction being still wanting. A few lots of old stuff have, however, been taken by the Mills consisting of Dharwar, at Rs. 203-5; Wudwan, at Rs. 195½; Akola, at Rs. 185; Indore, at Rs. 182; and new Bengal, at Rs. 191-202 per candy. The price of old Cotton is unchanged; but contracts for new are quoted Re. 1 lower.

Since the middle of last week, when the last official telegraphic and crop reports were published, more or less rain had fallen over the whole of the Oomrawuttee circle, the quantity registered ranging from 6 inches at Barsee to 12 cents. at Dhulia, but except in the last named district and Julgaum, where the fall had been only ¼ of an inch, the average had been nearly 2½ inches. In most of the districts there had been no return of seasonable weather, according to the latest telegrams to hand, Julgaum, however, being an exception; but only slight damage was expected at Oomrawattee Khangaum and Barsee, and it is noteworthy that in neither of the districts visited by the recent rain had the yearly average been exceeded, and in several cases the fall before the 1st September was much less. In the Bengal, Broach, and Dhollera circles no rain had fallen, and the previous good accounts are confirmed from all the districts of the same. Picking was general in parts of the Bengal circle, and on others the stuff was arriving in small quantities; at Broach the plants continued to look healthy; and at Bhownugger they showed more improvement, while at Veerumgaum they were in flower, and the first sowing in the Dhollera district was showing bolls.

WHEAT has been firm to-day in spite of a most languid demand, and the few transactions which have transpired have been on the basis of previous rates from which dealers will make no concession.

SEEDS have been quiet in tone, and *Lin* and *Rape* have been taken to a small extent, quotations being unaltered all round.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Saturday were as follows:—

Cotton............	702	bales.
Wheat	31,152	cwt.
Linseed	2,495	„
Rapeseed	4,178	„
Gingelly	768	„
Groundnuts	1,366	„
Castorseed	1,864	„

FREIGHTS keep steady at our last quotations for most ports, but with very little doing for any. It is reported that two steamers have been fixed from Kurrachee, for November loading, at 24s. per ton.

EXCHANGE opened this morning with a firm feeling, and an advance of 1-32d. on Saturday's closing quotations was soon established. A fair amount of Mercantile Bills came out at 1s. 4 21-32d. for three months' sight Credits for October delivery; and Bank remittance was taken to a moderate extent at our quotations, but enquiry was decidedly limited. We quote Credits at 1s. 4 11-16d. for October-November delivery, and at 1s. 4 23-32d. for December-February; and Bank Telegraphic at 1s. 4 15-32d. for December-February transfer: ready rates being as follows:

Bank Bills on demand...	1s. 4 15-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic.........	1s. 4 7-16d.	„
Do. 3 months' sight...	1s. 4 ½d.	„
Credits do.	1s. 4 11-16d.	„
Francs do.	1·75¾.	„

GOVERNMENT PAPER has had a rather hardening tendency to-day notwithstanding the decrease on the Presidency Bank's cash balance, the feeling having been induced rather by "bull" operations for the coming settlement, than by the outlook a month or so forward, and this is indicated by the wide difference in rates for the two next accounts. Fours for cash remain at 99⅜, and the October and November accounts, for which there were buyers in the morning at 99 3-16 and 98⅞ respectively, were finally quoted at 99¼ and 98 15-16. For 4½ per cents 103 is now the nominal rate.

SHARES have been rather neglected to-day on all the principal lines; but in the few changes which have taken place in Cotton Mill shares, we note an advance of Rs. 40 in New Great Eastern, at Rs. 710; of Rs. 2½ in Luckmidas Khimji, at Rs. 907½; of Rs. 2 in Leopold, at Rs. 153; and a decline of Rs. 15 in Star of India, at Rs. 785 per share.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

ADEN, OCT. 21.

The Messageries Maritimes Co.'s s.s. Labourdonnais reached here yesterday morning at 7 a.m.

SINGAPORE, OCT. 19.

The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S. N. Co.'s s.s. Maria Teresa left this morning for Bombay.

HONGKONG, OCT. 19.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Khiwa (extra) left here for Bombay last evening.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Brindisi arrived here from Bombay (extra) this morning.

PENANG, OCT. 21.

The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S. N. Co.'s s.s. Maria Teresa left this evening for Bombay.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, OCT. 19.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed easier. Surats quiet.

Good Fair Dhollera	4 7-16

The Manchester Market has been firm.

7 lbs. Shirtings	5 1½
8½ „ „	6 4
40s Mule Twist	9½
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight ...	1s. 4½d.
2¾ per cent. Consols for account	97¼
3 per cent. French Rentes............	86½
4 per cent. Rupee paper............	67⅛
4½ per cent. „	70⅛
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan............	107
Bar Silver	42⅞d.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, Oct. 21.—The barometer has risen in Bombay and Madras and fallen generally in Nothern India. Changes are small at all stations excepting those in Bombay, where the barometer has risen briskly; shallow depression is unchanged in character since yesterday, and is now in the south east districts and the Central Provinces. Light to moderate showers have fallen yesterday in the Central Provinces, north Madras, Orissa and Malabar; Nagpur and Rajamundry report two inches; Pachmarhi, Jubbulpore, Seoni, Sutna and Vizagapatam, one inch. In the night the temperature is abnormally low in Upper India, Ajmere, Sambhar, Sirsa, Lahore and Rawalpindi. Peshawar recorded lower temperatures last night than any previously registered in October. The minimum temperatures at these stations last night are ten to thirteen degrees below the normal. Skies are clouding over in south Behar which may receive showers from the shallow depression now drifting eastward.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.

EUROPE.

MARRIAGES.

COCKBURN—LAW—Oct 1, at Christ Church, Lancastergate, Surg-Gen R Cockburn, Bengal Army (Retired), to Mary Louisa, widow of late Lieut-Col E A Law, Royal Dublin Fusiliers.

CONSTABLE—HELDER—Sept 25, at St Matthew's Church, Surbiton, Clifford Constable, son of late Capt C G Constable, Indian Navy, to Constance Emily, daughter of Rev F W Helder.

KERR—JACKSON—Sept 24, at St Bartholomew's Church, Sydenham, son of Thomas Coulter Kerr, India Office, to Esther Barbara Nicloux, daughter of Robert Raynsford Jackson, of Ashurst, Sydenham.

PALMER—NOYES—Oct 1, at St Gregory's, Cheltenham, Lieut A S Palmer, York and Lancashire Regt, son of late Col C O'B Palmer, Bengal Army, to Clementina Ines, daughter of late Henry James Noyes.

SMYTHIES—WELCHMAN—Sept 25, at St Philip's Church Earl's-court, London, Edward Powell Smythies, R N, H M S Indus, to Constance Caroline, daughter of late Maj-Gen J W Welchman, C B, Bombay Army.

STUDDY—WHELER—Sept 26, at St Mark's Church, Milverton, Leamington, Thomas James Charles Aylmer Studdy, Col Royal Artillery, son of late Maj T B Studdy, 8th Bengal Cavalry, to Lucy Elizabeth, daughter of late Edward Wheler, J P.

DEATHS.

BARLOW—Sept 29, at Eastbourne, Lucy Elizabeth Barlow, daughter of late Robert Barlow, Bengal Civil Service.

FOX—Sept 22, at Ardmore Lodge, Edderton, N B, George Fox, of Hove, Brighton, late of Calcutta, aged 44.

GONNE—Sept 29, at Brighton, Elizabeth Margaret, wife of Charles Gonne, C S I, and daughter of Maj-Gen Sir P M Melvill, K C B, aged 52.

LAW—Sept 30, at Crookham, Hants, Col Geoge Vanbrugh Law, Madras Staff Corps, aged 57.

O'NEILL—Sept 29, at Notting-hill, Catherine Eleanor, widow of Thomas O'Neill, Surg in the Hon East India Company's Madras Service, aged 93.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1889.

ATTENTION has often been called to the sudden and rapid growth of the Indian wheat trade. Less notice has been paid to the equally astonishing success of the Indian tea industry. We are reminded of this fact by the arrival here of the Report of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Customs, which contains some highly interesting figures relating to this comparatively new branch of Indian commerce. Although if we remember rightly, tea was not one of the articles enumerated in Sir W. W. Hunter's address, sixteen months ago, on "The New Industrial Era in India," Assam and the Neilgherries can claim to have contributed their part in justifying the lecturer's observation that while the India of antiquity was a dealer in curiosities, and the India of the East India Company a retail trader in luxuries, the India of the Queen is a wholesale producer of staples with an enormous export business. When Her Majesty ascended the throne the Indian tea trade had scarcely come into existence, although the seeds were in more senses than one being sown under the fostering care of the authorities, in continuation of the policy initiated by that enlightened administrator Lord William Bentinck. In the days when tea was a rarity at home, it was the loyal practice of the East India Company now and then to present the King with a few packets as a "most valuable oblation." The Company's annals record that in 1684 the Directors wrote in the following quaint strain to Madras:—"In regard thea is grown to be a commodity here, and as we have occasion to make presents therein to our great friends at court, we would have you to send us yearly five or six canisters of the very best and freshest thea." In the first year of the present reign three pounds of Indian-grown tea were sent to England, but we are not told whether any of it found its way to the Royal table. Although it was not until four years later that the industry was fairly launched by the establishment of the Assam Company in the short space of fifty years, the imports from India, excluding Ceylon, exceeded eighty-four million pounds! There are men now living who can recollect when a consumption of twenty million pounds for the whole of the British dominion was considered a prodigious amount. Pepys writes, under date September 25, 1660:—"I did send for a cup of tee (a China drink) of which I never had drunk before." Unfortunately he does not tell us how much it cost, but it is known that when tea-drinking first began to be fashionable in England, as much as £10 was paid for what can now be bought in that country for a shilling or two. As our readers are aware, the habit of imbibing tea was condemned very strongly as both immoral and unhealthy by some of our conservative ancestors.

We expected to find the Commissioners confirming what was said by the Chancellor of the Exchequer when he made his financial statement in the House of Commons, and we have not been disappointed. Mr. Goschen, it will be recollected rather complained, that the revenue from the tea importations during the past year did not amount to a larger sum than £4,628,000. To have kept pace with the increase of the population the amount ought to have exceeded that of the previous year by £80,000 instead of a paltry £15,000. This is confirmed by the Commissioners though they put the total revenue a little higher than Mr. Goschen, and point out that the yield of over five and a half millions is not unsatisfactory from the population point of view when calculated over a period of ten years. Upon this basis, the English Exchequer benefited to the extent of £24,871. Surely this ought to be enough to satisfy Mr. Goschen, seeing that some of his predecessors in recent years have not been anything like so fortunate. One of his strong points in accounting for not procuring a larger haul was that China tea was, he appeared to think, unfairly handicapped by the increasing popularity of the Indian variety which "goes further." The Commissioners, who naturally wish to collect as much revenue as possible, make a great deal of this fact, and apparently do not attempt to minimise anything that may seem to tell against the more potent article imported from India. Their estimate which they claim to be a moderate one is that Indian tea goes "half as far again" as Chinese "so far as depth of colour and fullness (not delicacy) of flavour are concerned." According to an ingenious arithmetical sum, if the home markets were exclusively supplied from China instead of from India as well as the Celestial Kingdom, England, would, in the shape of duty, have been richer by a million and fifty-three thousand pounds sterling. The Commissioners proceed to say:—"It appears, therefore, that the displacement of Chinese tea by that produced in India and Ceylon is practically tantamount to a reduction of duty on Indian and Ceylon teas, the effect of which is differential in their favour as against tea from China." Whether this argument was advanced with any *arriere-pensee* we cannot say. Perhaps it was not. At any rate, no self-respecting Free Trader will be frightened by the use of that word so dear to political economists of a certain school "differential." The Free Traders almost to a man as well as such a notable Fair Trader as Mr. James Lowther are as the debate of last Session on Mr. Picton's amendment demonstrated in favour of the entire abolitions of the duty on tea. It is true that the Repealers were in a minority of nearly a hundred, but the speeches delivered on both sides of the House showed a large amount of sympathy with Mr. Picton's views. Even Mr. Goschen himself admitted that the tax was not a light one, and that it could not always remain at sixpence, and that in a year when there is a large surplus to dispose of, tea would have a "good claim to some consideration." The recent discussion on this subject seems to have stimulated the opponents of indirect taxation to especially attack the Tea Duty. The journal of a well-known political organization, the head-quarters of which are at Liverpool, lately contained a long article from one of its members urging the abolition of this duty mainly on the ground that its continuance tended to cripple an important industry of our Indian Empire. Such an argument from Lancashire is indeed remarkable. India can only be grateful that the North of England does not manufacture tea as well as cotton goods. As the public are not unlikely to hear more about the Tea Duty a comparison of the present with previous rates may not be uninteresting or useless. The "raw article" was first taxed in the reign of William and Mary, the duty being 5 per cent. per lb. with 5 per cent. on the value. For some years previous to 1853 the duty stood at 2-2¼. In the latter year Mr. Gladstone reduced it to 1-10. In 1854 he took off another penny, but in 1855-56 the duty stood at 1-9. In 1857, fourpence was taken off, and the amount remained the same until 1863 when the duty was lowered to one shilling. Two years later it was still further diminished to sixpence at which it has remained ever since. One of the grounds on which the entire abolition is urged is that the duty operates unequally, the rich man who pay 2 per cent. a pound for his tea being mulcted exactly to the same extent as the poor man whose tea costs him a shilling. Without the duty he would only have to pay sixpence as the grocer's profit is twopence. Unless we are prepared to go with those who maintain that no one with an income of less than £100 per annum should contribute to the National Fund —surely a large order—the argument just referred to is rather illogical. If the plutocrat pays no more than the pauper the obvious remedy would be to increase the duty on the better classes of tea that the former consumes; but this is a measure that would not be popular either in England or India. Abolition would of course be welcomed here though not for exactly the same reasons advanced at home by Mr. Picton and his friends.

REGARDING the scheme which is to "raise the rupee to one and ninepence and keep it there, our London correspondent, now writes:—"Your readers will not have forgotten what I wrote a few months ago about the rehabilitation of the rupee, and the increase in its value to one and ninepence or one and tenpence. I hope also they will have remembered that it was said, not before the spring of next year would the movement be ripe which should secure for Anglo-Indians, official and non-official, so great a boon. Well, I am in a position to say that the project is in such a position as to justify all I said about it. It goes without saying that so gigantic a project is beset with enormous difficulties. Those difficulties, however, relate to the machinery only, not to the principle of the proposal. In the proposal itself not a weak spot has been discovered by any of the princely financiers who have made themselves acquainted with the details. On the contrary there is a general agreement that the solution of the silver difficulty is to be found in the means I mention but do not describe. The time for description has not yet come. When it does come there will be no need for much detail to be set forth to make the Anglo-Indian or Indian remitter to England understand that the rupee is at that moment twenty-five per cent. more valuable than it is at the present moment. If the promoters cannot command success they are going the right way to work to get it."

SIR GEORGE GREAVES, who seems destined to succeed H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught in the Bombay Command, is now commanding the Meerut District, a post which he has held since November 1885. He is a Major-General in the British service, a Knight Commander of the Bath, and Knight Commander of the Order of St. Michael and St. George. The son of a soldier, the late Captain George Greaves, of the 60th Rifles, Sir George is now fifty-eight years of age. He entered the Army as an Ensign in 1849 in the 70th Regiment, became Lieutenant in 1852, Captain in 1857, Major in 1864, Lieutenant-Colonel the following year, and Colonel in 1872. Ten years later Sir George became a Major-General, and now stands well in seniority for Lieutenant-General, his immediate predecessors being Sir D. C. Drury-Lowe, General Lyon-Fremantle, and Sir John McNeill. Much of Sir George's best service has been rendered in India and has seen his share of activity. He served in the campaign on the North-West Frontier in 1858. He was in the New Zealand War in 1864-66; in the Ashanti War in 1873-74; and was present at the capture of Coomassie. Sir George was formerly Chief Secretary and Chief of the Staff in Cyprus, becoming Adjutant-General in Bengal in 1879. He was appointed Companion of the Bath in 1881; K.C.M.G. in 1881, and K.C.B. in 1885.

THE construction of the Pilgrim Bridge at Pandharpur seems within a measurable distance. The deputation from the sacred city, which has for the past six or eight weeks been soliciting subscriptions in Bombay, has been singularly fortunate. The utmost anticipations of its members have been more than realised, for Bombay alone has subscribed two lakhs of rupees. Pandharpur is much venerated by Hindus of all castes. Its god is worshipped by all, from the Bhatia and Bania down to the Mhar. Thousands of pilgrims flock to the shrine year by year, and it is to the credit of the local Municipality that quite one-third of the revenue is devoted to purposes of sanitation, whilst only one-tenth is spent on new works, and one-eighth on education. The construction of a bridge of such dimensions as are proposed was an undertaking beyond the powers of the Municipality, but with the aid they have here obtained and hope yet to obtain from other towns contributing to the flow of pilgrims, the sum they are required to raise, before the undertaking can receive Government sanction, will shortly be realised.

WHEN the mail left England the news from Zanzibar was reassuring. The Universities Mission, in a telegram, dated 2nd instant, learnt that the Rev. F. and Mrs. Wallis, Dr. Castle, and Miss Townshend (lady-nurse) had sailed the same day for Magila, *via* Tanga, in a German ship—a fact which was taken as indicative that the country was sufficiently quiet to allow of the return of ladies. Letters from Mpwapwa, however, showed that German territory was still disturbed, and that Bushiri, after killing the German official, Herr Niedsen, returned a second time to catch the Rev. J. C. Price, of the Church Missionary Society, who got wind of his intention, and fled to Ugogo. It was then reported that Bushiri was at Bagamoyo with a large force. To-day's telegraphic news confirms this. Having got together a force of a thousand men, he has became aggressive, and a conflict with Captain Wissmann seems imminent.

HIS EXCELLENCY LORD CONNEMARA is expected to arrive in Bombay by the British India steamer Arabia shortly after noon on Friday, and will land in an Indian Marine launch. In the absence of Lord Reay His Excellency will be received at the Bunder by the Collector of Bombay and the Commissioner of Police, who will accompany him to the Victoria Terminus where heads of departments in Bombay are requested to attend. Lord Connemara will leave for Madras by the mail train at half-past one o'clock local time.

THE date for sending in tenders on account of the Rs. 25,00,000 Tansa Water Works Loan is to-morrow, Wednesday, and tenders must be sent in to the Commissioner at the Municipal Office before 12 noon. We may also repeat our previous announcement that one-eighth per cent. Commission will be allowed on accepted tenders of one lakh or more.

ARRANGEMENTS have been made by some European gentlemen to open a skating rink in Bombay on the site occupied by the Alfred Theatre on the Esplanade. The proprietor has taken down the theatre, and is putting up a new structure for the skating rink, which will be 150 feet by 50 feet in its dimensions. On the west side of the ring will be provided large refreshment rooms, while on two other sides will be arranged about 500 seats for spectators. The new structure is expected to be ready for use in about a month.

A NEW theatre is to be built in Bombay, opposite the Crawford Market for the use of the Alfred Dramatic Company, which having been deprived of the theatre bearing its name, is at present performing in the Novelty Theatre. The new theatre is expected to be ready for us about next Christmas.

THE Rev. Goldwyer Lewis, acting Archdeacon of Bombay, writes to us with reference to the singular incident at Christ Church, Byculla, on Sunday evening, when the congregation was without a Minister. Mr. Lewis says:—

"When the Chaplain of Byculla visits Bhuj he makes arrangements with other clergymen for the performance by them of his Sunday services during his absence. It appears that Mr. Macdonald was under the impression that Mr. Scott wished him to take the evening service at Byculla on the 27th and not yesterday, the 20th. I am sorry you should have given such publicity to the fact of there being no one to perform the service yesterday evening at Byculla without first asking for an explanation."

The fact was recorded as a fact only, and Mr. Lewis's "explanation" does not alter it; nor render it less remarkable.

THE German Government will (the Berlin correspondent of the *Standard* says) shortly inform the English Cabinet that it regards itself as bound, for the present, by the stipulations of the London Sugar Convention; but, should the Convention not be ratified by the English Parliament, Germany reserves the right to take such steps as she may consider necessary in the interests of the German sugar manufacture. This industry is now in a very bad state, so much so that it will probably soon render the total abolition of the sugar bounties necessary. These bounties already absorb more than four-fifths of the revenue from beetroot, while the remaining fifth is almost wholly consumed by the cost of collecting that revenue. Germany will, in fact, soon be compelled to abolish the sugar bounties and the tax on beetroot, replacing the latter by raising the tax on the sugar consumed in the empire.

THE rapidity with which shares in the newly-floated Imperial Bank of Persia were taken up in London, has (writes the Odessa correspondent of the *Daily News*) come as a financial surprise upon Russian commercial circles. It appears to have, if one may say so, taken the breath out of some of the Russian financial organs. There are the usual laments over the want of Russian enterprise and the subordination of every commercal consideration to purely political aspirations. British financiers, they say, have stolen another march upon a rich domain which should appertain exclusively, for geographical as well as political reasons, to Russia.

LORD RADSTOCK and Canon Basil Wilberforce will shortly leave England for a prolonged tour in India. It is hoped that the complete change and rest will restore Mr. Wilberforce's health, which has for a long time been delicate.

NOTWITHSTANDING that a Russian expedition is now exploring Thibet, another, which is to be more extensively organised and equipped, will leave next spring for that country.

FIVE hundred versts of telephone lines are to be established shortly in European Russia, and 100 in Asiatic Russia. To the existing telegraph net there are to be added shortly 1,588 versts in European Russia and 1,421 in Asiatic Russia.

A MARRIAGE has been arranged between Edward, eldest son of Mr. E. Lawrence, of Liverpool, and Violet Gertrude, eldest daughter of Brigade-Surgeon Hojel, Bombay.

ENNUI, observes the *St. James's Gazette*, is perhaps one of the greatest curses of Anglo-Indian life, and the people most afflicted by it are the English "mem sahib" and Private Thomas Atkins. General Sir Frederick Roberts is doing his best to provide the latter with wholesome occupation for his long leisure hours; and the soldiers' institutes which have been started at the various cantonments may help to bring about a most desirable revolution in the habits of the British soldier serving in India. Whether the mild diversions to be enjoyed in reading-rooms and coffee-shops will ever wean Private Atkins from the habitual use of those strong-flavoured expressions which are euphemistically referred to in court-martial charges as "words to that effect," is a little doubtful; nor perhaps is it a matter of the very first importance, from a practical point of view, "to raise the tone of the soldiers to the level of the best-behaved characters in the regiment." The habit of swearing terribly, which the troops learnt in Flanders, does not interfere with their capacity for fighting; but the aimless lassitude of barrack-life in India does.

THE statement that Prince Albert Victor of Wales will be the first member of the Royal family to visit Burma, requires some correction, writes a home paper. The fact has been overlooked that Her Majesty's nephew, the present Admiral the Prince of Leiningen, G.C.B., was there in his young days as a midshipman of the Royal Navy, having been present in the boats of the Sphinx at the capture of the city of Prome and in other operations of the second Burmese war, for which he has the medal and clasp.

IN connection with the arrangements made for the regular payments of the Russian war indemnity, the Czar has conferred the distinction of the First Class of the Order of St. Stanislas on Mr. M. H. Foster, C.B., late Director-General, and Sir Frederick Smythe, K.C.M.G., the Controller-General of the Ottoman Bank.

Truth hears that the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh are not likely ever again to live in England for any long period, and they will divide their time between Coburg and St. Petersburg. The ostentatious manner in which the Duke avoided meeting the Prince of Wales during the last three weeks was intended to make manifest his entire disapproval of Princess Louise's marriage; and *Truth* learns that his visit to Balmoral was anything but a success, as he positively declined to hold any sort of communication with the Duke and Duchess of Fife, and disconcerted his mother by allusion to the well-known opinions of the Prince Consort respecting Royal marriages, and by repeating the acrid criticisms of the Empress Frederick and the Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha.

TELEGRAMS.

[CENTRAL NEWS TELEGRAMS.]

ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION IN GERMANY.

BERLIN, Oct. 20.

A young man, named Klaiber, fired at the heir to the throne of Wurtemberg as he was driving to Church at Ludwigsburg.

Fortunately the shot missed its mark.

When the culprit was arrested he declared that the time had come when Wurtemberg should receive a Catholic King.

SLAVE SUPPRESSION IN THE CONGO STATES.

LONDON, Oct. 20.

The Congo State officials are arranging with the neighbouring chiefs for the formation of a native force to oppose the operations of the slave-hunters in an effectual manner.

THE LONGTON COLLIERY EXPLOSION.

EXPLORATION SUSPENDED.

LONDON, Oct. 20.

The bodies of the miners killed in the Bentilee mine remain in the workings; the prevalence of foul gases precluding the possibility of exploring parties descending the shaft.

RUSSIAN FINANCIAL SURPLUS.

ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 21.

The Russian Financial Statement shows a surplus of 34,171,000 roubles.

EXPECTED FIGHTING IN EAST AFRICA.

LONDON, Oct. 21.

A Zanzibar telegram says that Bushiri has collected a force of about a thousand natives and others.

It is believed that fighting is imminent.

THE CEZAREWITCH STAKES.

LONDON, Oct. 21.

The objection laid against Primrose Day, which won the Cezarewitch, has been overruled by the stewards of the Jockey Club.

DEATH OF VISCOUNT TARRINGTON.

LONDON, Oct. 21.

Viscount Tarrington, who during his military career served in the Mutiny, died yesterday of typhoid.

THE MILITARY SCANDAL AT PLYMOUTH.

LONDON, Oct. 21.

Lieutenant Urmston, who assaulted Major Woods of the Royal Marine Light Infantry, has been convicted by the court-martial of striking his superior, Major Woods.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE CZARWITCH.

ATHENS, Oct. 20.

The Czarwitch has arrived here to-day, and met with a most imposing reception.

ANTI-SLAVERY CONFERENCE AT BRUSSELS.

ZANZIBAR, Oct. 20.

The Sultan is sending representatives to the Anti-Slavery Conference at Brussels.

THREATENED ATTACK ON GENERAL WISSMANN.

An Arab Chief of Bushiri is mustering fresh forces and threatens hostilities against General Wissmann's force.

THE SUPREME LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 21.

The Simla Legislative Session closes on Thursday next. General Chesney, as Senior Member of Council, will preside in the absence of H. E. the Viceroy.

THE MARCH-PAST AT MURIDKI.

The number of the cavalry from the Punjab States, who will share in the march-past at the Muridki Camp, will be about 1,200. They will be under the command of Major Drummond, Inspecting Officer for Cavalry in these States.

COL. SAWARD PROMOTED.

Col. Saward succeeds Col. Pretyman as Assistant Adjutant-General for Artillery at Army headquarters. Colonel Saward's promotion to Lieutenant-Colonel has lately been antedated, thus giving him the necessary qualifying service required by Warrant regulating Colonels' appointments.

INCREASE OF COLONEL TREGEAR'S ESTABLISHMENT.

Orders have been issued to increase Colonel Tregear's force by the wing of the 2nd Battalion 4th Goorkhas under Major Sir Charles Leslie. This increase to his establishment will enable Colonel Tregear to detach a strong column to the north to punish Sukpilal's sons.

I. M. S. TROOPSHIP DALHOUSIE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Oct. 21.

The Troopship Dalhousie arrived here this morning from Bombay with a draft of 91 men. She leaves on Wednesday with six companies 2nd Oxfordshire Light Infantry for the head-quarters at Rangoon via Port Blair.

THE MADRAS RIOTS.

The riot case is still being heard.

REINFORCEMENTS TO THE CHIN FIELD FORCE.

The steamer Sirsa leaves Madras to-morrow with four surgeon-majors, nine surgeons, six apothecaries, and one hundred and twenty-four medical subordinates for the Chin Field Force.

CRICKET MATCH BETWEEN MHOW GYMKHANA AND THE BARONET C. CLUB.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MHOW, Oct. 21.

The cricket match played to-day between the Mhow Gymkhana and the Baronet C. Club resulted in favour of the Baronet. In the first innings the Gymkhana scored 52 runs—Kaye 16, O'Brien 14, Knight 4, Alban 2, Clarke 3, Lindesay 8, not out, Hodgkinson 1, Connel, Thornton, Meredith and Burton, 0. Writer took seven wickets and Gagrat three, giving only 4 extras.

The Baronets were all out in the first innings for 66—Daboo scoring 10, Sivji 0, Tapia 2, Gagrat 8, Writer 12, Framji 7, Bapasola 9, Bhatia 1, Dalal 7, Panthaki 1, and Daroovala, not out, 5. Extras 4. Lindesay bowled 7 wickets and Burton 2.

In the second innings the Gymkhana were dismissed for 25 runs. The Baronet scored 14 with two wickets down; thus Mhow lost the game by 8 wickets and 3 runs.

A dinner is to be given to the Baronet C. Club by Khan Bahadoor Bezonjee Sorabjee and Khan Bahadur Khory on Tuesday night.

THE LUSHAI EXPEDITION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 21.

On Saturday morning a hired transport sailed from Calcutta to Chittagong with 442 mules for the Lushai Expedition. She will make two more rips with elephants and stores.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Oct. 4.

"An electro-plated Marquis!" This is the latest of the many epithets which public men here are flinging at one another. Generally, the epithet is regarded as one of the best coined for many days. The description is Mr. Bradlaugh's, and is intended to apply to Mr. Chamberlain. In the House of Commons, during the Royal Grants debates, the Member for West Birmingham called the Member for Northampton "a pinchbeck Nihilist." The retort is neater and more to the point. "Brummagem" work and Mr. Chamberlain's newly-acquired aristocratic proclivities are hit off to a nicety. What our public life would be were these pretty compliments denied to political gladiators, it is hard to say. Certainly, there is nothing partisan-like so much as slashing of the sort, which includes the labelling of opponents with epithets more or less appropriate. Lord Randolph Churchill's popularity was due more to this faculty, which he possesses in excellent measure than to anything else. By his faculty in a like direction is Daniel O'Connell remembered. People who forget everything else, he said, recollect that he remarked of Benjamin Disraeli that he was clearly the "lineal descendant of the impenitent thief." The sole morsel of Lord Beaconsfield's oratory, which has a lodgment in the average politician's mind, is that most beautiful description of his at the Knightsbridge Riding School when he declared of Mr. Gladstone that he was a "sophisticated rhetorician intoxicated with the exuberance of his own verbosity." In like manner John Bright's nicknaming of the Liberal Unionists of 1867 as "Adullamites" is cherished in ten thousand minds, not one of which remembers his highest and most pathetic oratorical efforts—or wants to remember them. The calling of nick-names in politics might form the subject of an excellent Review article, if only a student could be found who would hunt up all the references. "The Anecdotal History of the British Parliament" would, I fancy, furnish many. Perhaps your readers will be just as well pleased that the pace is too severe to allow me to hunt through the index of that rather dreary publication for more examples. Anyhow, we have a new epithet to fling at a man who is not at all beloved, either by his old friends or his new ones. And, we are as pleased with it as a child is pleased with a new toy.

The press and not the platform has provided us with the political sensation of the week. "The Triple Alliance and Italy's Place in It," does not sound very frightful, does it? This is the title of the first article in the *Contemporary Review* for October. The article is by "Ontidanos." Who is "Ontidanos?" Upon that much depends. If he be a French Radical, as some Roman papers surmise, it does not very much matter what the article contains. If he be Canon Maccoll, "that damned little papistical chaplain of Gladstone's," as Mr. Hayward once reverently called him, then there is something in what has been written, for, although the diminutive Canon (he is no taller, he is a little stouter, than was Lord John Russell) is not the keeper of Mr. Gladstone's conscience, he knows pretty well what passes in Mr. Gladstone's mind. Few men are more welcome at Hawarden than he. Whatever other engagements Mr. Gladstone may have, he can always find time for the choice party to meet him at dinner, which Mr. Maccoll gives now at the Liberal Club, and anon at another once every Session. If I remember rightly, Lord Reay was at one of the Maccoll dinners in the National Liberal Club, with John Murray, Canon Liddon, and other choice spirits, to meet Mr. Gladstone. But, to return to the *Contemporary*, if "Ontidanos" be Mr. Gladstone himself, for the first time in his life writing over a pseudonym, then the matter is a serious one. For in that case, the remarks are not of a common character. In all probability, Mr. Gladstone will, again, be in power and that, too, ere many years have past. If so, and if he comes out in office with the views enunciated by "Ontidanos," then, once at least, a change of Government in England will mean a break in the continuity of our foreign policy. At present Lord Salisbury, either from good-will or because he is dominated by the huge personality of Prince Bismarck is the firm ally or subservient friend of the Triple Alliance. This article, as you will see, goes dead against the Alliance. Its condemnation of Italy's joining the Central European Powers, could not easily be couched in stronger terms, while the failure of Germany to reconcile the Alsatians and Lorrainers to the new rule is commented upon with a significance that is fearsome. Your old Governor's fencing with Mr. Labouchere is regarded with scant courtesy if, really, it is not cast aside with contempt. The *Daily News* was the first paper to connect Mr. Gladstone's name with the article. This it did with an emphasis calculated to carry conviction. Interviewed, as he was sure to be on this point, all that a News Agency could get out of Mr. Gladstone was that he had not authorised the *Daily News* to say he was the author. Whoever the writer may be, he is evidently a staunch friend of Italy's, and is clearly convinced that that country has done a most unwise, if not suicidal, thing in becoming an ally of Germany and Austria. It is from Italy's point of view more than any other that the Alliance is attacked, though here and there references are made to France which cannot fail to be most gratifying to our lively neighbours. If Mr. Gladstone is "Ontidanos" then will this article become of an epoch-making character.

There is a probability that Sir John Gorst, when the House of Commons meets in February next, will not sit on the Treasury Bench as Under-Secretary of State for India. Sir John himself feels that he has not been properly treated by his leaders. He has not a few friends in the Conservative party who agree with him in this view of his merits. It is, therefore, probable, that, in the shuffling of seats, which is expected to take place during the recess, Sir John will find a more important and more lucrative post in which to exercise his undoubted talents. Sir John is, without doubt, the smartest House of Commons man in the Ministry. Not one of his colleagues can make a debating speech so readily and so powerfully as he. The Government is peculiarly weak in ready speakers, while those who can indulge in the smart repartee, so beloved in debate, are almost unknown. Sir John Gorst has the qualities so much needed. He is not, it is true, a first-class debater, but on the principle that "among the blind the one-eyed is king," the whilom colleague of Lord Randolph Churchill counts for a great deal. Further, he does not care greatly for the India Office work, and has, certainly, not done his Chief and his Department much credit. He was yachting when the second reading of the solitary India Bill of the Session came on, and, as contemporary records showed, made a lamentable mess with his figures when delivering the Indian Budget speech. The Government will gain in strength if it promotes Sir John Gorst.

Mr. Knowles, of the *Nineteenth Century*, has shown his opinion of Mehdi Ali's reply to Sir Lepel Griffin, he has given it the first place in his Review for October. Most people will agree that the article is in its right place, not only on account of its intrinsic ability and importance but also relatively. There are thirteen articles in the current number of the *Nineteenth Century*, and not one is of equal interest or of such permanent value as is this article from India. One critic says of it :—"So far as Hyderabad is concerned there is here a fair answer to the charge of maladministration, and there is an unmistakable declaration of loyalty to British rule; nor has the Nizam any reason to complain of the force with which his character is cleaned of effeminacy." It is seldom, except with contributions of first-class value, that a Review editor is able so quickly to publish what is sent to him. I see Mehdi Ali's article is dated Hyderabad, Aug. 3. Doubtless it reached Mr. Knowles somewhere about the end of the month. The astute editor—there is no director of publications in England so astute as is this particular director—lost no time in putting the article into type. The Financial Secretary of the Nizam may take that as a compliment, the meaning of which cannot be mistaken. There is no need for me to indicate the character of Mehdi Ali's defence against what he calls "the attack on the Native States of India." I may, however, repeat comments I hear concerning it. Here are two [illegible] choice. Said one man of official position and of large Indian experience: "Mehdi Ali's one fault in the article is that he appears unwilling to hurt Sir Lepel Griffin's feelings. It is true Sir Lepel praised him by name, but, in presence of such a defence as he displayed, the Hyderabad official should not have been so mealy-mouthed." "I hope," said another commentator, "that Sir Lepel Griffin likes his position. Twice since he has been in England he has had a severe beating. The first time was in the pages of the *Universal Review*, at the hands of a woman. The second time is in the *Nineteenth Century*, at the hands of a Native. Mehdi Ali will have at least one sympathetic reader in this country: I refer to Mr Gladstone, who has not forgotten the interview of twelve months ago when one wise man tried to "draw" the other, and only partially succeeded. Mehdi Ali should reprint this article in England, in book-form, with an elucidatory note. It is calculated to dissipate many prejudices which now exist against Indians and Indian States.

If you want a touch of "the horrors," and at the same time to become acquainted with a most powerful piece of graphic English, read the article in the *Contemporary Review* entitled "The Ethics of the Drink Question." The author is a Mr. James Runciman, an unattached writer for current literature, whose ideas are, not infrequently, stolen by less original but more successful *litterateurs*—Rider Haggard, for example. Mr. Runciman inveighs against alcoholism as never did Gough, the great Temperance orator, in his palmiest days, and with even more effect. His point is that the best and most brilliant of men are those most easily caught by the alcoholic fiend. Having been in the depths—indeed, he applies to himself the remark made of Dante, "There goes a man who has seen hell,"—he is rich in reminiscences; his stories are horrible. "I have shared," he says, "a penny worth of sausage with the brother of a chief justice, and I have played a piccolo while an ex-incumbent performed a dance which he described, I think as Pyrrhic. He fell in the fire and used hideous language in Latin and French, but I do not know whether that was Pyrrhic also." It is clear from the narrative that Mr. Runciman has seen what he describes. The writer says. "Out of the depths I have called for aid and received it, and now I ask aid for others, and I shall not be denied."

Mr. Chaplin, now that he is a Cabinet Minister, will, of course, sing very small on bi-metallism. Until the Government make up their mind to support it, he will not be able to recognise that such a thing is of any importance. But that he has forsworn, or will forswear, bi-metallism, as he forswore protection, is not to be believed for a moment, even though Lord Hartington has hinted that something of the kind has happened. Within the past two days information has reached me which indicates that the leader of the Liberal Unionists has been misinformed. The bi-metallic propaganda goes merrily on. As your representative this afternoon, instead of writing "copy" for the *Bombay Gazette*, I ought to be "assisting" at a meeting at Easton Manor, Dunmow. Lady Brooke has issued a number of "cards" for a luncheon at Easton at 2, and a lecture at 3, the latter by Mr. Moreton Frewen,—subject Bi-metallism. The gathering will be select rather than popular, and will consist of the county members, landlords, large farmers, and others, with, of course, the usual "House party" without which no country-house would, at this season of the year, be complete. Among the House party is Sir Donald Wallace, who had not at all a bad time in Asia Minor on his return home. If Mr. Frewen is wise he will alter the tone of his speeches somewhat: he will use figures of speech rather than arithmetical figures, he will be political rather than economic. The great fault of the bi-metallists as a rule is that their talk is over the heads of average Briton. The discourses puzzle instead of inform. "Fixed ratios" in a mixed meeting, for example, is an expression which has a soul-saving flavour about it, but it contains very little meaning and causes no conviction. Next week I may be able to say what Mr. Frewen talked about to his select audience.

General Richard Strachey, C.S.I., R.E., has left the Secretary of State's Council, and no one is sorry. Few men, so clever as General Strachey, has ever been so little liked by his colleagues, or so detested by those who came into contact with him, as has the new Chairman of the East Indian Railway. The fact is, he is too clever even for his clever self, and is apt to magnify his qualities in such a way as to occasion profanity in thought if not in speech on the part of colleagues and others. Sometimes he is too clever to be even common-sensical to say nothing of being wise. Take, for instance, his conduct in relation to the Deccan Mining Concession. In connection with that mismanaged business he deliberately shouldered every one else out of the way and took upon himself to advise the Secretary of State. He even scorned legal assistance. The joy in certain quarters, which may not be mentioned, over the exhibition General Richard made of himself in a House of Commons's Committee Room, fifteen months ago, was immense. It was felt and freely said that he could no longer, with credit, occupy the position which had so long been his, and it was hoped means would be found to remove him from a sphere where he had exhibited some of the worst qualities of bureaucracy. Few men ever more needed the corrective which the Public as Master gives: he had no corrective of any kind, and as a consequence, the world is the poorer in not having his undoubted ability turned to the best account. General Richard Strachey and Sir John Strachey might both have written their names beneficently upon Indian administration, if only they could have believed they were human. Will Lord Cross appoint a new Member of Council? is asked on all hands. *Atlas* says that the absence of a qualified engineer on the Council makes an appointment inevitable, and adds, "Eminent as his services have been, a new Public Works Minister would be welcomed by the Indian railway officials, who have raised a good many complaints of late that the Home Government will not move with the times." The answer to the question is in the affirmative. Lord Cross will appoint a successor to General Strachey, and will, in all probability, be told during the next Session of Parliament, that his claim for economy when trying to pass his Bill through the House of Commons last Session was, to put it plainly, all humbug. An engineer, however, or one connected with Public Works, is not to be appointed.

I telegraphed to you this morning that, in all probability, Sir Auckland Colvin would be the new Member. Lord Cross can do what seems right in his own eyes. Sir Auckland Colvin is anxious to come home, and, although it cannot be said he has asked for the appointment, he has let it become known that he would like it. In all probably he will get it, and be happy when he has got it. So far as Congress reforms are concerned, the members of that Indian organization would have reason for more content if the antagonist of Mr. A. O. Hume stayed in India. He will be more powerful for ill—ill from their point of view—in the India Office than he could be in India. General Chesney's chances of appointment are by no means despicable. The retiring Royal Engineer would like to be succeeded by another member of his corps, and is using his, by no means weak, influence to get General Chesney selected. At this moment, however, it seems as if Sir Auckland Colvin, and not the Member of Council, would secure the prize.

The "cotton corner" collapsed on Monday last at noon under most dramatic circumstances. Misfortune and occasion for regret attach to the collapse. Mr. Steenstrand, Mr. Samuel Smith, M.P., and partners, and others who participated in the transaction, were not ruined. Indeed—more's the pity—Mr. Steenstrand got out of the tight place he was in fifty thousand pounds to the good.

The information I was able to send you last week respecting the India Office despatch to Lord Lansdowne on the Public Service Commissioner's recommendation has been confirmed. The age is to be raised. As for the remainder of the recommendations various suggestions are made which, doubtless, are of an interesting character and will lead to discussion when they are given to the public. But the broad fact remains that the only definite step taken as the result of the enquiry is the raising of the age. Rather a heavy expenditure for so small a conclusion.

Mr. Heaton, M.P., left England in the Britannia on the 18th inst. for a tour round the world, mainly on a postal inquiry. He will go first to Ceylon, thence by Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Hong Kong, and Japan to San Francisco. He will, a London correspondent believes, address the House of Representatives at Washington on a universal penny postage scheme.

ARRIVAL OF H. M. S. GRIFFON.

Her Majesty's man-of-war Griffon, Commander J. E. Blaxland, arrived in harbour yesterday morning from Zanzibar, which port she left on the 7th instant. The Griffon has been stationed at Zanzibar for the last sixteen months, during which time she captured eleven slaved hows, and released about 120 slaves. In capturing a dhow an accident happened to one of the ship's boats, by which Lieutenant Cooper lost his life, and two of the crew were injured, but 75 slaves were released. The Griffon was employed at Zanzibar for blockading purposes. The German Admiral ship had gone to the Cape, and was expected to arrive at Zanzibar on the 13th instant, and Her Majesty's flagship Boadicea was to leave Zanzibar for Bombay, after the arrival of the German flagship. Her Majesty's ships Boadicea, Mariner, Reindeer, Tourqoise, Agamemnon, Algerine and Pegeon were at Zanzibar. The Griffon has come to refit in Bombay, and will remain here for about a couple of months.

A TALE OF WOE.

A party of thirty-nine Persian Zoroastrians have arrived in Bombay from Persia after undergoing unusual privations and hardships; and the *Kaiser-i-Hind* publishes, on their behalf, a tale of woe, the incidents of which might well be woven into a romance of thrilling interest. The party consists of men, women, and children, and took forty-two days to arrive here from their native country. On the morning of the tenth day, they had gone two stages from Shirjan, when they met a party of Moguls going from Bombay to their homes in Persia, and were informed by them that a band of armed robbers was in their rear, and they were warned to clear out of the place as fast as they could. The warning was at once availed of very thankfully; and the Zoroastrian party sped away from the locality. The same evening, however, as they approached the bottom of a hill, they encountered a band of thirteen masked robbers who were armed to the teeth. The first demand the robbers made was that the Zoroastrian travellers should throw away their sticks and clubs. In the presence of armed men, they were obliged to submit to this demand. The men were then put into groups of five and were bound together by their arms. They and their women and children, who were riding on hired camels, were then taken by circuitous ways into a jungle, where they were deprived of everything valuable. They had with them goods for presentation to their friends and relations, silk goods, and other articles of the aggregate value of about Rs. 1,600, with which the robbers loaded one of the camels, and then three of the masked marauders cleared out of the jungle with the loaded camel. Some of the plundered party, especially the women, had cash with them, which, watching a favourable opportunity, they buried in the ground. They were then taken further on to a more cool and secluded spot, where they were divested of all their valuable clothing and everything of value they had upon their persons. With these another camel was loaded. The robbers made use of the most violent threats to the women, and demanded that they should give up anything they had concealed, or else the men would be killed before their eyes. Having satisfied themselves that nothing more remained to plunder, the robbers released the arms of the men and made them sit down in a ring. One of them named Vafadar, who had been divested of all his silk goods, asked for the return of cloth sufficient to cover himself. This request the robbers construed into a defiance of their authority, and they passed a sentence of death upon Vafadar for his contumacious conduct. A consultation was held regarding the manner of his death; and four of the robbers took him to some distance from the rest. At this moment, there was a sudden change in the aspect of affairs; and a dispute arose among the robbers as to the share of each in the plunder. It preserved Vafadar from death. The unfortunate travellers, who were sitting in a ring, were told to keep their eyes fixed upon the ground, any one who ventured to look up being threatened with instant death. Whilst they were thus sitting with lowered heads, the robbers threw among them a quantity of gram-flour and disappeared in the nearest bushes. With great trouble the travellers traced their way back from the jungle towards the main road. They dug up the cash which some of them had succeeded in burying underground. After two days' privation, hungry and thirsty, they went back to Shirjan. They lodged a complaint before the Governor of Shirjan, who distinctly told them that he could do nothing in the matter, that the place where they were robbed was not within his jurisdiction, and that they should go and complain to the Governor of Yezd. They found shelter in the houses of three Zoroastrian piecegoods dealers of Shirjan, one of whom wrote a narrative of the hardships and distress they had undergone, and addressed it to Mr. Ardasir Meherban of Yezd. Having remained four days in Shirjan without getting any redress, the disappointed travellers started for Bunder Abbas. They had not money enough to pay for their passages by steamer from Bunder Abbas to Bombay, but a benevolent Persian merchant supplied them with means to procure them passages. Thus deprived of all their worldly possessions, broken down in spirit, and having undergone much distress, they have arrived in Bombay, their only consolation being that not a single member of the party had lost his or her life. This tale of woe should furnish food for serious reflection to those who sometimes forget the blessings of security of life and property they enjoy under the just and benign British Government, or those who delude themselves with the belief that any thing approaching such blessings can be obtained in the dominions of the Shah of Persia, notwithstanding the civilising influences which His Majesty's frequent visits to Europe may be supposed to work in improving his policy or his modes of government.

CRICKET.

BARODA CAMP UNITED C. C. *VS.* THE MORNING STAR C. C.

The second match between the above two clubs was played on the 5th Bombay Light Infantry parade ground on Saturday, and resulted in a draw. The Morning Star went in first to bat and after two and a half-hour's play were dismissed for 129 runs. R. Jamdar, Shringarpure, and Dhondiba played good innings for 28, 9, and 9 runs, respectively. DeCruz and DeSouza alone bowled with great success. No less than seven bowlers tried their hands with the ball in this innings. The Baroda Camp United C. C. then went in, and put together 104 runs. DeCruz, DeSouza, and E. Patell, by some fine and steady play, scored 24, 17, and 11 runs, respectively. The bowling of Venkatrao S. Dhulap, R Jamdar, and H. R. Kothawalla was remarkably good. The first named bowled right throughout the innings, and took 5 wickets at the cost of only 24 runs. With 25 runs to the good the Morning Star C. C. commenced their second innings, and this time they were less fortunate as four of their best wickets fell for only 13 runs. Venkatrao and B. Kothawalla then made a very good stand, and between them added 30 runs to the total; the former alone scoring 24 runs in neat style. The innings closed for 63 runs. DeSouza and DeCruz again did valuable service with the ball. When the Baroda Camp U. C. C. went in for their second attempt, they wanted 88 runs to win with only half an hour's play left: however, the first two batsmen played so well that they scored 29 runs without losing their wickets, and when stumps were drawn they still wanted 59 runs to win. The fielding on both sides in the first innings was very loose, as it will be seen from the large number of extras given on either sides. Appended is the full score :—

BARODA CAMP UNITED C. C.

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
Devine c Shirke b Kothawalla	4	did not bat	
Manchersha b Dhulap	0		
Dhew b Kothawalla	1	not out	11
Patell b Kothawalla	11	did not bat	
DeSouza b Dhulap	17		
DeCruz b Dhulap	24	not out	14
Rangneker b Dhulap	4	did not bat	
Jehangir b Dhulap	0		
Patell c Kothawalla b Jamadar	1		
Satubhai, not out	1		
Nadirsha b Jamdar	7		
Extra	34	Extras	4
Total...	104	Total...	29

THE MORNING STAR C. CLUB.

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
Shirke c Patell b DeCruz	0	c and b DeSouza	7
Shingarpure st Patell b DeCruz	9	b DeSouza	0
Venkatrao S Dhulap b De Souza	6	run out	24
Dhashputre b Dhew	4	c Patell b DeSouza	5
Haud c Patell b DeSouza	7	run out	1
Kothawalla b DeCruz	5	b DeSouza	0
Dhondiba b DeCruz	9	c Munchersha b DeCruz	2
Jamdar c DeCruz	28	c Patell b DeSouza	7
Kothawalla b Patell	7	c Nadirsha b DeCruz	6
Shirke c Patell b DeSouza	6	c DeSouza b DeCruz	5
Hazarnis not out	1	not out	0
Extras	47	Extras	6
Total...	127	Total...	63

GODHRA-RUTLAM RAILWAY.

The following correspondence has been placed at our disposal by the Agent of the B. B. & C. I. Railway. We omit the details of the letter, in which Mr. T. W. Wood, secretary of the B. B. & C. I. Railway, writing on the 10th of May last to the Secretary of State for India again urged on the construction of the above extension, and offered, on behalf of the Board, to raise debentures for the necessary amounts. provided they were allowed to carry out the work as part of the general undertaking of the B. B. & C. I. Railway Company. The subsequent correspondence is as follows :—

GODHRA-RUTLAM RAILWAY.

No. P. W. 938.

India Office, Whitehall, S. W., Aug. 9. 1889.

T. W. Wood, Esq., Secy, B. B. and C. I. Ry, Co.

Sir,—I am directed by the Secretary of State for India in Council to acknowledge the receipt of your letters of the 10th May and 21st June, 1889, expressing the hope of the Directors of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company that sanction may be given to the construction of the Godhra-Rutlam line as a part of the general undertaking of the Company.

In reply, I am directed to inform you that Viscount Cross is prepared to sanction the construction of this line, with money to be advanced by the Government when the Financial arrangements of the Government of India admit of it, on the understanding that the line shall be treated as a portion of the Rajputana-Malwa system, and both as to capital expenditure and working should be dealt with under the contract that applies to that system,—I am, &c. John E. Gorst.

Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway, 45, Finsbury Circus, London, E. C., 17th August, 1889, No. 928, of 1889.

To the Under-Secretary of State for India.

Sir,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. P. W. 938 of the 9th instant, intimating that "Viscount Cross is prepared to sanction the construction of a railway from Godhra to Rutlam, with money to be advanced by Government, when the financial arrangements of the Government of India admit of it, on the understanding that the line shall be treated as a portion of the Rajputana-Malwa Railway system, and both as to capital and working should be dealt with under the contract that applies to that system"; and, in reply, to state that my directors accept the proposed arrangement, and hope the Secretary of State will at once give the necessary, directions for the preparation of the required contract, in order that the work may be put in hand, as the construction of an alternative route to the Western-Rajputana Line for the carriage of the export trade of the northern districts of the Majputana-Malwa Railway admits of no delay, if that line is not to be blocked through the increasing pressure of traffic which must be anticipated.

2. The Board presume that interest will not be charged against the Rajputana-Malwa Railway revenue for any part of the capital to be expended on it until such time as the portions of the railway on which that capital has been laid out, are opened to public traffic, and, moreover, that in accordance with the views of the Government of India, as laid down in para. 28 of their despatch No. 202 R. of 31st October, 1887, to the Secretary of State, the railway from Godhra to Rutlam is to be on the broad gauge.

3. In view of the heavy works required on some portions of the line inaccessible by any existing roads, the Board consider it essential to commence the railway at both ends simultaneously, and they hope that the Secretary of State will instruct the Government of India that sufficient funds should be placed at the disposal of the Company to permit of its completion within two years. It is intended, if the Secretary of State does not object, to utilise, in building this railway, all available stores in India, whether belonging to the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India, or Rajputana-Malwa Railway, in order that the outlay of money may be reduced to the lowest practicable limits, and the Agent of the Company will be instructed to this effect.

4. The Board will, I am to add, be ready to take temporarily from Government such members of the Public Works Establishment as may be needed and as Government can spare, in addition to the Company's present staff, to carry out the works between Godhra and Rutlam. The Agent of the Company will have, of course, to be consulted in the nomination of the officers.—I have, &c. T. W. Wood, Secretary.

India Office, Whitehall, S. W., 5th September, 1888, P. W. 1640.

To the Secretary, B. B. & C. I. Railway, Co.,
45, Finsbury Circus.

Sir,—I am directed by the Secretary of State for India to acknowledge receipt of your letter, No. 928 of the 17th August, 1889, stating that the directors of the Bombay Baroda, and Central India Railway Company accept the arrangement proposed in my letter of the 9th ult, for the construction by the Company of a railway from Godhra to Rutlam, and expressing a hope that the necessary contract will be prepared in order that the work may be put in hand at once.

In reply, I have to inform you that there is no present prospect of the immediate prosecution of this work, and that, as was before intimated, it must first be ascertained when the financial arrangements of the Government of India will admit of their advancing the requisite funds for the construction of the line in question. The Secretary of State has recently addressed the Government of India on the subject, and a copy of your present letter will also be forwarded to that Government.

The two points referred to in the second paragraph of your letter under reply will be dealt with on receipt of a further communication from the Government of India; but, meanwhile, I am to point out that, under sections 28 and 39 of the contract for working the Rajputana Railway under which the work would be carried out, interest will be chargable on all sums advanced by the Secretary of State from the date on which the advances are made.—I am, &c.,

Horace Walpole.

From the Agent, to the Consulting Engineer for Railways, Bombay.

Bombay, 9th September, 1889.

Sir,—I herewith enclose copies of papers received by the last mail, from which you will observe that H. M.'s Secretary of State has sanctioned the construction of the Godhra-Rutlam line, with money to be advanced by the Government, when the financial arrangements of the Government of India admit of it, on the understanding that the line shall be treated as a portion of the Rajputana-Malwa system, and both as to capital expenditure and working should be dealt with under the contract that applies to that system.

On the submission of the last surveys of the Godhra-Rutlam line, certain emendations and alterations of the gradient were suggested by Sir Guildford Molesworth and others; and as it is a matter of the utmost importance that these improvements should, if found possible, be introduced, I would ask the favour of your obtaining the immediate sanction of Government to my organising a survey party to undertake this revision.

I shall address you later on the subject of the establishment required for the prosecution of the work, and also upon the subject of funds; but for the present I would propose, with your approval, to allocate Rs. 10,000 from the capital grant of the R. M. Railway against which the expenses of the survey could be charged. W. S. S. Bisset, Agent.

MORE SALVATIONISTS FOR INDIA.

Enthusiastic and crowded, as Salvation Army meetings generally are, was the gathering held at the Congress Hall on Septembr 30 to celebrate the commencement of a "self-denial week," and to send forth "Commandant" Booth-Tucker to India, together with a party of twenty new officers, among them Miss Ellen Pash, a Girton College M.A. The platform was as bright as six hundred officers and cadets in Indian dress could make it. In the front sat General Booth's little grandchildren in Indian costume, and, like Commandant Tucker and his wife, with bare feet. Flags blue and red and yellow, mingling with the white and pink and green turbans of the men, made a picturesque scene. Commandant Booth-Tucker looks as if his week of self-denial had commenced several years ago, and had been continued until now. His long hair and pale thin face gave striking emphasis to his words as he spoke of the self-denying habits of the 250 officers who are working for the army in India. "Commandant" Herbert Booth, who presided, mentioned that the recent disturbances at Whitchurch had been a great annoyance to the army; but they had plenty of officers to take the place of those who had gone to prison and to go to prison also if needful. The soldiers of the army had by no means a light task. It was not easy, for instance, to fight the battle in India, where so much had been done to disgrace the cause of Christianity. Not one of the party who were sailing this week knew seven days before that they were destined for India. Commissioner Booth-Tucker said that year after year he had taken out parties of men and women, who had hazarded their lives and fought the very hard battle which was necessary in order that India might be brought under Christian influences. The army had now 250 officers in our Eastern Empire. Mrs. Booth-Tucker also addressed the vast assemblage on "The Needs of India."

THE ATTACK ON THE NATIVE STATES OF INDIA.

MEHDI ALI'S REPLY TO SIR LEPEL GRIFFIN.

The place of honour in the October number of the *Nineteenth Century* is given to the Nawab Mehdi Ali's article, under the above heading, of which the Central News has already wired a brief summary. We reproduce it at length :—

Sir Lepel Griffin's lecture at the Colonial Institute in June last has, as might be expected, excited much attention in India, and I can well understand that it was appreciated by his audience. Sir Lepel is a man of commanding ability; his experience of India, and especially of the semi-independent and mediatised States, is very large; and, as he is gifted with the power of painting a picture in graphic colours, anything that he may say is sure to arrest attention and to excite interest. The picture which Sir Lepel Griffin draws of the maladministration in Native States may in its general outlines be true. I admit that it is at least a striking picture, and drawn with the skill of a dramatic artist. We knew here that he was preparing a lecture, and had looked forward to its appearance with expectation. Nor have we been disappointed. Sir Lepel's diagnosis suggests that we suffer from nearly all the ills to which flesh is heir! There is scarcely a sound organ in the entire system. Without knowing it at all, the patient is suffering horribly. The physician has indeed done well to attend our bedside, unsolicited. But is his diagnosis entirely correct? The attack made is a general one all along the line. With the exception of three small States, which are especially excluded by name, the whole of the 'Native States of India are included in one sweeping condemnation.' Their maladministration is described as 'phenomenal' Hindoo Rajahs are spoken of as oppressing their Mahomedan subjects; and Mussulman Princes as 'tyrannising over their Hindoo ryots.' Everywhere, even in those States where there are no alien subjects, the principle of the Native Governments is to extort from the cultivator 'impossible rents,' and to 'ruthlessly' oppress the ryot. Sir Lepel Griffin has a large experience of the north-west of Afghanistan and of Rajpootana, but he has never been in Hyderabad or in Southern India. It is not my intention to take up the cudgels on behalf of other persons. Those who are attacked can defend themselves. All I wish to do is to speak of the Nizam's State—a State with which I am identified and where I have spent the last fifteen years of my life.

A CHALLENGE.

If Sir Lepel Griffin means anything in his picture of the administration of Native States, he means that the object and intention of their rule is oppression, that they have no wish to administer justice, and that they are utterly regardless of the welfare of their subjects. Now as regards Hyderabad, I wish to challenge every one of these assumptions, and I think I can prove that for more than thirty years the direction of Government has been towards progress and reform, and that it has done its utmost, in spite of many and great difficulties, to improve the condition of its subjects. I wish neither to exaggerate our condition of progress, nor to palliate our failures, but I shall leave your readers to decide whether, as far as we—the premier Native State of India—are concerned, we deserve the sweeping censure which Sir Lepel Griffin has passed upon us. In order to make any answer I may give effective, I am afraid that I shall have to quote some figures. From an official of my position a mere denial of Sir Lepel Griffin's charges would carry no weight. The accusations are general ones, and I can only meet them and make out my case by going somewhat into detail. The charges are of two kinds: first of all we are said to 'tyrannise over our Hindoo subjects;' our 'peasants are tortured in order to exact impossible rents;' 'corruption is on every judgment seat;' 'maladministration is phenomenal; tyranny and extortion are the rule, while the officials from the highest to the lowest are helplessly corrupt.' From this awful black list Sir Lepel Griffin has been kind enough to exclude me by name, so I venture to hope that he will be inclined to attach some credit to my words and to the facts which I propose to array in answer to his charges. Sir Lepel Griffin's words would form a not unfair picture of the state of things as they existed in Hyderabad thirty-five years ago. Since that period, however, the career of this State has been one of constant progress and reform. Space will not allow me to trace step by step what has been done, and it is perhaps unnecessary, for the story of all that Sir Salar Jung I. did during the thirty years of his government, must be still fresh in the memory of English read[illegible] cient for me to say that he found [illegible] by more than ten millions [illegible] condition of insolvency, anarch[illegible] he left it settled and prosperou[illegible] what he did, it was necessa[illegible] organise every department. [illegible] opposition, he did not h[illegible] has never been denied [illegible] crowned with success. [illegible] portant of the changes [illegible] duction of a Survey Sett[illegible] fifteen years ago, and the p[illegible] in force in the Bombay [illegible] known, is of a far more su[illegible] in force in Madras, where [illegible] soil is made in a very mi[illegible] ratta or Western and South-[illegible] Dominions were at once tak[illegible] Madras it takes from ten [illegible] one district, we have duri[illegible] settled an area large enough [illegible] districts. The utmost desp[illegible] curacy has been used, and n[illegible] a district ready than the new [illegible] duced. Up to the end of [illegible] lakhs of rupees, or, assuming t[illegible] 340,000*l*., had been spent on [illegible] 6,768 villages, paying a revenue [illegible] rupees, had been settled at an ave[illegible] two annas and two pie Governmen[illegible] is a rate which will compare well w[illegible] acre in British territory, and since, [illegible] the survey has been found to be rem[illegible] it is clear that the work has been done [illegible] but cheaply and well. At the head [illegible] ment there is now an experienced Brit[illegible] A. J. Dunlop, who has been especially [illegible] the Berar Commission. Up to the present [illegible] than one-half of the Nizam's Dominions hav[illegible] surveyed and settled, and it is universally ad[illegible] that in these districts the peasants, as far as rev[illegible] administration is concerned, are as well of[illegible] the ryots in British districts. That the rents are [illegible] is shown by the fact that all the available land [illegible] eagerly taken up, and a brisk tide of immigration ha[illegible] poured in from the British districts outside. Are immigrants then attracted to come within the sphere of such tyranny and such oppression as Sir Lepel denounces as characteristic of our State? So great has been the increase of cultivation that out of the thirty-four lakhs which have been spent on the survey and settlement, more than twenty-seven have been recovered almost entirely from this source. So easily, too, is this revenue collected that at the end of the year the balance outstanding was infinitesimal, the actual collections being 99·9 per cent. of what was demanded.

I have alluded to Mr. A. J. Dunlop at the head of the Revenue Settlement Department. This gentleman is also the Inspector-General of Revenue, and I will give one quotation from a recent report. He says :—"I have no hesitation in saying that in the Mahratta Districts that have been surveyed and settled on the principles of the Bombay settlement, the ryots, as far as revenue administration is concerned, are as well off now as the ryots in British districts......As regards tenure of land and the incidence of land assessment, they are as well off as the ryots in any other province."

So much for the districts that have already been settled. There still remains the smaller half of His Highness's Dominions known as the Telingana country, in which the new settlement has not as yet been introduced. I freely admit that in Telingana there exist to-day a great many of the grave defects which were prevalent throughout the whole of the Dominions fifteen years ago. Not only are rates very unequal, but in some cases they are excessively high, and at first sight seem to be what Sir Lepel styles 'impossible rents.' In fact I feel no doubt that if Sir Lepel heard that there are authenticated cases where the ryots pay as much as Rs. 80—100, and even Rs. 125 per acre, he would at once exclaim that his case is proved, and that 'impossible rents' are extorted from the peasant. It must, however, be remembered that there has never been any survey in these districts. Arbitrary rules of measurement have been formerly adopted, and it has been invariably found, whenever such cases have been tested, that the ryot paying Rs. 100 for one bigha is in reality cultivating five, and even more. The districts of which I am now speaking contain a very large amount of jungle, hills, and waste land. There is, comparatively speaking, little dry cultivation, and the principal crops raised are rice and sugar-cane under the numerous tanks built between the hills. When these tanks receive to water the ryots get remission, but when they do receive a supply the crops raised are very valuable indeed. Still there can be no doubt that rates in some parts of the country are high, and that until they are lowered there can be but little progress towards prosperity. To this fact the Government is keenly alive, and no effort is spared to hasten on the survey and settlement operations as quickly as possible. A survey settlement of course only proceeds gradually, and cannot be carried on everywhere at once. It must, however, be admitted that we have acted without unnecessary delay, and when exceptional measures are considered necessary our Government is ready to sanction a special outlay.

SYSTEMATIC RELIEF.

If there is one thing more than another that distinguishes the modern enlightened Government in India, it is its regard for human life and the solicitude it shows to alleviate the sufferings which periodically occur owing to famine. In olden days anything like systematic relief was unknown. Spasmodic attempts at relief were made, now and then, here and there. Food was given away in a few centres, but as a rule the villagers were left to die in their villages. During the last thirty-five years this province has been visited by famine no less than six times on each occasion of the first five famines large amounts were spent on relief, amounting in all to about sixteen lakhs of rupees. None of these famines, however, was of an extensive nature, and it was not until 1876-77 that we experienced what a real famine is like, and then so prompt were our preparations, and so lavish our expenditure, that the death-rate in Hyderabad was far less appalling than in the neighbouring districts of Bombay and Madras. The suffering was, of course, very terrible, but every effort was made to relieve it. Already early in the year (1876) the state of the country, was narrowly watched, and when it became apparent that the June and July rains had failed, a systematic plan of procedure was settled upon. The various works to be undertaken were planned and submitted in October, and relief works were opened early in December. A regular Relief Committee was constituted, and Special Commissioners were despatched to the districts in danger. When the famine Delegate, Sir Richard Temple, arrived in Hyderabad on the 11th of January, 1877, he found that the steps taken were amply sufficient, and he reported that 'the arrangements made to meet the distress and the diagnosis of the coming trouble were creditable to the prudence and foresight of His Highness the Nizam's Government. The distress in the Nizam's country will be more limited and less serious than was at first feared, and will not, it may be hoped, aggravate the pressure and the trouble in the adjoining British Districts.' The cost of this famine amounted to Rs. 8,38,122 in relief works; Rs. 2,44,347 in distribution of food; and Rs. 32,59,169 in remissions of rent; or a total amount of Rs. 43,41,638, or, with the rupee at par, 434,000*l*. With these facts before him, will Sir Lepel Griffin still accuse us of apathy, tyranny, and oppression?

IGNORANCE, CORRUPTION AND MALADMINISTRATION.

Hitherto I have treated only of our revenue administration, but this is not the only department of our Government to which reforms have been confined. It will be easily understood that when the land administration was in such a state of disorganisation years ago, there was a similar confusion in other departments. Everywhere was ignorance, corruption, and maladministration. A story occurs to me which will show in far fewer words than I could use, what was the state of justice in Hyderabad only twenty-five years since. There was then no High Court with its Bench of Judges, but the courts wer epresided over by a Moulvie learned in the law. Before him there appeared one day a suitor who complained that he had been wronged by his enemy, who by means of magic had changed his (the petitioner's) boy into a girl. The accused was arrested, a day was fixed for the trial, and the Judges proceeded to frame issues. The first issue was: 'Is magic lawful according to Mohamedan law?' the second was: 'Is it possible by means of magic to change a boy into a girl?' Upon the findings on both these issues being given in favour of the complainant, the Judge proceeded to hear the evidence. This was to the effect that the complainant's boy went into a temple one morning; that he went in a male child, but came out shortly after a female child. This evidence was consideredsatisfactory the accused was found guilty, and when passing sentencethe Judge said that undoubtedly magic was forbidden by the law; that there were various ways in which magic could be practised; that the practising of magic so as to change the sex of a person from male to female, or *vice versa*, was a most heinous offence and was punishable by death; but as all good Mohamedans were enjoined to practise mercy, whenever possible, the sentence of the Court would only be imprisonment for life! and to jail the man was sent and there he died! When such things occurred in the capital itself, it is easy to imagine what took place in the up-country districts. Things were done in the name of law and justice which it would make one's blood boil to recount. The law gave its support to every excess of [illegible]ession, and corruption. Men were [illegible] jail without trial. When once in [illegible] forgotten and left to rot. I [illegible]tion from our administration

[illegible]er of the present century the [illegible]as great a state of confusion [illegible] other department. In the [illegible]ular courts whatsoever, and [illegible]ovided for their own protec- [illegible] of armed Arabs and Rohil- [illegible]hed to enforce payment of [illegible]y summary. He needed no [illegible]eans of his armed followers, [illegible]e, and, if his claim was not [illegible] he found, he proceeded to [illegible] he thought fit." . . .

[illegible] of the parties was a matter [illegible]. Those who had no money [illegible] they languished for years [illegible]y individual could do what

[illegible]AR JUNG.

[illegible]y Sir Salar Jung, and when [illegible]ed into districts, or zillahs, a [illegible]n each. There were appeals [illegible] the higher courts, and appeals [illegible] Minister. In 1872 the first step [illegible]e establishment in Hyderabad of [illegible] court, competent to dispose of [illegible] district authorities. This court was [illegible]y one chief and four puisne judges. [illegible]ness the present Nizam assumed the [illegible]nt in 1884, he announced his intent- [illegible] the late Minister's scheme of reorgan- [illegible] reform the whole judicial system of the [illegible]s pledge has been redeemed. In the [illegible]sion a separation of the civil and revenue [illegible] has been effected; a regular series of [illegible]fs' or country courts, has been established [illegible] four districts and one divisional judge, with [illegible] ultimate appeal to the supreme court in the [illegible]ital; a regular code of procedure has been [illegible]awn up; great reforms have been introduced [illegible] the matter of prison accommodation; and [illegible]inally a most effectual stop to oppression and violence has been made by the establishment of a Police force modelled upon that of the British provinces and commanded by a distinguished British officer. This force now consists of 10,085 men maintained at a cost of Rs. 3,82,690. During the last few years education has been making rapid strides, thoughout so rapid as we could wish. Although in former times a considerable number of Colleges or Madressas were founded and endowed during the troubled times of the last century, and the financial embarrassments of the first quarter of the present one, their endowments had become alienated or misappropriated; and when Sir Salar Jung came to power in 1853, there was not a single college or school in Hyderabad supported by Government. In the year following the Oriental College was founded on property given by that Minister, and was liberally endowed by Government. Five years afterwards two schools were ordered to be founded in each taluka or division of a district, one Persian and one Vernacular. Nine years later (1867) education was formed into a separate department and placed under a Minister, and an English officer was appointed Secretary in the Education Department. At this time there were 125 Government schools in the Dominions, but there is no information forthcoming as to their grade, expenditure, income, or even location. During the next few years, while there was a marked improvement in the spread of education, many fresh schools and colleges were opened all over the province until at last in 1882 there were no less than 157 District schools and seven City schools, besides the colleges and high schools of the capital, giving instruction to 11,669 pupils at a cost of Rs. 2,76,253. In the following year the outlay rose to Rs. 3,48,112, and in the last year for which reports are available—the first of Sir Asman Jah's Government—the educational expenditure was Rs. 3,90,222. There were then, according to the returns, in all 350 Government and 42 aided schools, with a total number of 27,703 scholars, but more recent statistics give the numbers of scholars at 35,000. While admitting that much still remains to be done a record of progress such as this is most encouraging. It will well bear the closest comparison with other parts of India.

SIR ASMAN JAH'S WORK.

A great deal has also been done towards the development of medical relief. There were four years ago 48 dispensaries in the Dominions. Since then 12 more dispensaries have been opened, and the whole working shows signs of great improvement. The number of operations rose from 7,000 in 1887 to 14,000 in the following year, and the number of patients treated rose from 208,423 in 1884 to 311,450 in 1888. As regards medical work in the zenanas, this State had started operations five years before that beneficent enterprise which has left with us such enduring memories of Lady Dufferin, and our Government continues to give great encouragement to this noble work. In fact, the protection afforded to education and to medical relief has been a marked feature of the Government of the present Minister, Sir Asman Jah, and it should be noted that owing to his support, there has been founded in this city the only high school in all India for Mohamedan women of the higher class. As an example of the keen personal interest which His Highness the Nizam takes in the progress of medicine, I may mention that only recently he was himself present on the occasion of an important operation, and showed by the questions he asked a marked interest in all the proceedings. As another example of the wish of the Government to give all the aid in its power to the advancement of medical science, I would allude to the most important experiments which have recently been made by a duly-constituted commission on the effects of chloroform. The results have been very striking, and will if verified, probably produce a revolution in the method of anaesthetic treatment. In order that the fullest publicity should be given to the experiments, Sir Asman Jah is about to sanction the payment of 1,000*l* in order that the medical men selected in England for the purpose, should come out to Hyderabad for a short time and verify the experiments made by Dr. Lawrie and his staff.

Space will not allow me to more than allude to what has been done in the Public Works. Suffice it to say that during the last twenty years more than two millions sterling have been spent on roads and irrigation works. When reviewing the administration report of their department, the late Resident, Mr. Cordery, declared it to be 'a record of steady progress.' Here also we have as Chief Engineer a European officer of high standing and ability. Our railways have now passed into the hands of a private company, but the Government found the money with which to make the first start, and since then has endeavoured by every means in its power to aid in the further development of the country.

HYDERABAD TAKES THE LEAD.

The departments above reviewed bear mainly upon the well-being of the people, but another branch of the Government which affords the best test of the prosperity of the country, has not been treated. I refer to finance. In this respect I think that I can show that, during the last thirty-five years, Hyderabad has made greater progress than any other Native State in India that I know of. In order to put the matter as concisely as possible, I will give a short statement showing the total revenue and expenditure in periods commencing with the year 1853, when Sir Salar Jung first took office:—

Years.	Revenue. Rs.	Expenditure. Rs.
1853	75,02,217	74,40,482
1860	1,10,00,057	1,09,81,553
1865 to 1869 (average)	2,28,40,638	2,72,30,774
1870 to 1874 ,,	2,51,97,101	2,61,18,276
1875 to 1879 ,,	2,66,51,926	1,94,41,607
1880 to 1884 ,,	2,96,59,506	2,77,65,588
1885 to 1888 ,,	3,33,03,160	3,15,73,240

These figures are exclusive of the State railway and debt heads, and they show that, whilst the revenue has more than quadrupled, the expenditure, although also almost quadrupled, leaves a considerable credit balance.

That the revenue has increased in thirty-five years from 750,000*l*. a year to more than 3¼ millions sterling (taking the rupee at par), that the collection of the larger amount is infinitely more easy and more equitable than that of the smaller. that the general standard of comfort and well-being is higher to-day than in 1853—all this is matter for very legitimate satisfication, and may help to mollify our candid critic. I have now allowed almost every department to pass in review: a somewhat hurried one, it is true, but if I have not been able to show that our desire is for improvement, and our striving towards reform, I have entirely failed in the task I have set myself, and more words could not add weight to my arguments. But I do not wish to be misunderstood. Though much has been done, I am keenly alive to the fact that much more still remains to be done. It would be both ungenerous and undignified on my part to resort to any comparisons, statistical or otherwise, of the progress here and the progress in the provinces which are under British rule: if your readers will only look upon the picture of forty years ago in this State, if they will further mark the improvement that has taken place, slow perhaps but still continued in its effort, and will then look on the picture of the Hyderabad of to-day, they cannot fail to admit that, in spite of many difficultiss, we are honestly striving to do our best for our country. Sir Lepel Griffin has a great name and a great experience of India, and it is, therefore, to all of us in Hyderabad a source of regret that he did not accept the post of Resident here. Had he done so, I feel sure that, although his keenness of vision would at once have detected many defects, his generosity and sense of justice would also have credited our Government with honesty of purpose and with the desire for progress and reform.

SIR OLIVER ST. JOHN'S OPINION.

As regards this point I wish to record here the testimony of Sir Oliver St. John, who was Resident in Hyderabad in 1884. In a speech given at a dinner in Gulburga, he said: 'When I first came to Hyderabad, I must confess I was not favourably impressed by all the reports I had heard of the place, for most of my information had been gathered from the Indian press. In that press there have been both good and bad things said of Hyderabad, but more particularly the latter; but from my knowledge of Hyderabad, gained by my stay there of some months, I am perfectly satisfied that, in point of administration, Hyderabad is not far from being the head of all Native States in India. If there are any faults, they are more political than adminstrative, such as there will be everywhere; but these are known and confessed, and when a fault is confessed it is half corrected.' I venture, therefore, to think that if Sir Lepel Griffin had possessed any personal knowledge of what we have achieved in the face of great difficulties, his condemnation of our administration would not have been so harsh.

I now come to Sir Lepel Griffin's second charge. It is not quite so clearly formulated as the first one, and it would seem to carry a good deal more meaning between the lines than is actually conveyed in the words themselves. Under the heading of 'Hyderabad' Sir Lepel uses the following words:—

"The last group of Native States, sufficiently important to demand consideration, is the Muhammedan, of which may be taken as examples the Premier State in India, Hyderabad in the Deccan, Bhawalpur in the Punjab, and Bhopal in Central India. There is no reason to doubt the loyalty of these Princes, the most important of whom was merely a Lieutenant-Governor of the Mogul Empire, and exercised no independent authority whatever until the downfall of that dynasty. At the same time the natural intelligence of the Muhammedans and the living force of the creed of Islam, and their dominant position in so many parts of the world, cause in Muhammedan States and cities a far larger amount of excitement and political intrigue than elsewhere. This need be no subject of disquietude to a courageous and wise Government, who not only recognise a traitor when they see him, but are not afraid to punish him. The only danger to the permanence of British rule in India is the foolish and cowardly tolerance of treason."

AN EMPHATIC PROTEST.

On behalf of my co-religionists, I wish most emphatically to protest against the charges which are contained in these sentences. The very two qualities for which Sir Lepel gives us credit and to which in his opinion the danger is due—viz. 'intelligence' and the 'living force of our creed'—are the principal reasons of our loyalty. There is no intelligent man in India, be he Mohamedan or Hindoo, who is in his heart disloyal to the British rule, or who wishes to see it replaced by another. Sir Lepel says most truly that, with the exception of a few Rajput families, there is scarcely a dynasty in India that does not owe its existence to the British. As regards Hyderabad, the first Nizam, Asaf Jah, had asserted and gained his independence at the commencement of the last century, before the British had appeared upon the scene of active politics; still the dynasty is of comparatively modern date. There is not at the present moment a single State that could put forward any claim to the sovereignty of India which would be recognised by the others, or which, supposing the British to have left the country, it could successfully maintain by arms. Take away British rule, and there would be bloodshed and anarchy far worse than that of the last century. A native rule being then impossible, is there any intelligent man who would like to see some other foreign nation in possession of India? The only nation which could possibly take England's place is Russia; and is it to her that we look for justice and good government? We have heard too much here in India of Russian despotism, tyranny, and oppression of her own subjects to think for one moment that she would treat us half so well as we are now treated. Whatever Sir Lepel may say about the oppression of Native States, of the corruption of their officials, and of the injustice of their law courts, we still know that the rule which binds us all together is just and impartial, and that the hands of our judges are pure. No! believe me, no intelligent man in India wishes for a change of government. Disaffected persons there are, no doubt, in many places, but these are individuals who may make some noise in the ventilation of their grievances, but they represent no one except themselves, and it must always be remembered that the noise which one or two such persons can make is quite out of proportion to the influence they possess.

MAHOMEDAN LOYALTY.

There is, however, another and an even stronger argument why Mohamedans should not be disloyal, and that is because of the very 'living force' of our creed, and because our religion is to us a law unto ourselves and the regulator of our daily actions. For Mohamedans to make an unprovoked or an aggressive war upon the English would be to act in direct disobedience to the Koran. It is only in the case of persecution that Moslems are justified in waging an aggressive war, and there is no intelligent Mohamedan in the whole of the world who will dare to say that England has ever persecuted Mohamedans on account of their religion. On the contrary, England has often stood forth as the champion and defender of Mohamedan States, and she rules over more Mohamedan subjects than any other Mohamedan prince in the world. Under British rule her Mohamedan subjects are treated with impartiality and with justice, and a religious war against her would therefore be at once condemned by every intelligent Mussalman. On this subject I should like to recommend to English readers a book published by Moulvi Cheragh Ali, a high official of this State. It is entitled "Critical Exposition of the Jihad,' and is published by Thacker and Spink of Calcutta.

The insinuation of treason and disloyality under the paragraph 'Hyderabad' is especially unjust when the relations between this State and the British Government are considered. For nearly a hundred years we have been the firm and faithful friends of the British Raj. At Seringapatam and Assaye our soldiers fought side by side with yours. During the Mutiny the firm and loyal attitude of Hyderabad prevented the flames of rebellion from spreading to southward: and in later years we have neglected no opportunity of displaying the same feelings of affection. When five years ago there was a scare about Russia, His Highness the Nizam offered at once to put an army crops in the field, and as soon as a scheme for frontier defence was formulated, His Highness promised a contribution of sixty lakhs of rupees, or half a million sterling. On the first of these occasions the present Minister, who was not then in office, offered himself to accompany the troops, and on the second occasion he volunteered to pay the sixty lakhs out of his own pocket. I am quite aware that 'the right hand should not know what the left hand doeth,' and under ordinary circumstances I should not have alluded to these facts; but when the words 'treason' and 'disloyalty' are spoken of in the same breath as Hyderabad, it is only fair that I should point to proofs so convincing of our loyalty and our affection.

TOLERANCE OF TREASON.

Sir Lepel Griffin speaks of the danger to British rule in the foolish and cowardly tolerance of treason. I must confess that I am somewhat at a loss to understand to what he here refers. I can scarcely suppose that he would make so grave a charge against the so-called 'National Congress.' I am not a believer in or on adherent of the Congress movement myself, but I should be the last person to accuse its members of treason. There is, however, a danger which I see ahead, and which has its origin mainly in Europe, and that is, the infection of Oriental minds, not trained and fitted for them, by Western radical ideas. When we read of prominent British statesmen advocating Home Rule and the right of the State to interfere with voluntary contracts, we are naturally puzzled; and, not unnaturally perhaps, a handful of well-educated, quick-witted Bengalis have become the ready draughtsmen of paper constitutions. Here, I think, will be found the key to the many misunderstandings that take place between India and England. You, with centuries of liberty, gained through various struggles and sacrifices, judge us according to your standard; and we, only beginning to learn what liberty means, wish at once to enjoy all the privileges of that liberty without having gone through the previous training. It is further impossible that during the eighty years of peace which the Deccan and South India have enjoyed, the people could divest themselves of the traditions and customs brought about by centuries of misrule. Our difficulty is to preserve a proper medium between the corrupt traditions of former years and the radical reformers of the present day.

I have now answered—I trust with some success—the two principal charges which Sir Lepel Griffin brings against Native States in general, and Hyderabad in particular. Sir Lepel, however, goes further and gives two reasons for the general maladministration of Native States; one of those reasons refers to Hyderabad especially, and the other to Native Governments generally, and, therefore, among them, to Hyderabad.

DIRECTLY OPPOSED TO FACTS.

Speaking of Hyderabad Sir Lepel uses the following words:—

"One of the chief causes of the troubles of Hyderabad (financial scandals connected with which have lately attracted much interest in this country) is due to the fact that our treaties with that State do not prohibit, as elsewhere, the employment of Europeans. The result is that it is overrun with European adventurers of an especially bad type, whose intrigues it is difficult to counteract, and who have no other thought than of the spoil which they can extort from the Nizam and his ministers."

I cannot understand what induced Sir Lepel Griffin to make a statement which is so directly opposed to facts as this is. So stringent indeed are our treaties with the British Government and so jealously are the provisions watched, that not a single European can be employed either by the State or by private individuals without the permission previously obtained of the Government of India. Even when so employed, no addition can be made to the salary agreed upon without first obtaining the consent of Government. It would be ridiculous to apply the term adventurer to a body of men, by far the majority of whom have been especially selected for their character and abilities. As is only natural, Sir Lepel Griffin's sweeping charge has caused the greatest pain and indignation amongst the European officials employed here in various capacities. So remarkable is the mistake which Sir Lepel Griffin has made, that I am led to think he had, when using these words, a very different class of men in his mind, and that he did not intend to refer to Europeans at present employed in State or private service. The words, read in their context, are, however, capable of this construction, and I therefore wish to state, in terms impossible to be misunderstood, that the European officials of Hyderabad, both public and private, form a body of men for whose services we have every reason to be grateful, and for whose characters we have the very highest respect. It has often been noticed that in one respect Hyderabad forms a most pleasing exception to the whole of the rest of India. In no other city, whether in British India or in Native States, do Europeans and Natives mix together in the same way as they do in Hyderabad. They meet together on terms of social equality, and it is no uncommon thing for a firm friendship to be formed between an Englishman and a Native gentleman. These friendships are due to mutual respect, and show a very different state of things from that described by Sir Lepel Griffin.

THE DECCAN MINING SCANDAL.

Sir Lepel takes advantage of the Deccan Mining Scandal, and says that 'a careful study of that case would somewhat enlighten students as to Oriental and European methods of financial operations, but it would not tell them the whole story, nor reveal the absolute and normal corruption of officials in a Native State where honesty is practically unknown. Sir Lepel seems to think that the Deccan Mining Scandal was due to the 'adventurers of an especially bad type,' with whom he is pleased to say Hyderabad is overrun. Now, as a matter of fact, the concession was granted and the Company was formed, without the intervention of a single European in India—adventurer or otherwise—beyond the promoter of the Company. The whole of the correspondence went through the Resident, the negotiations were then taken out of our hands by the Government of India, and the Company was floated in London on conditions approved by the Government of India. With one exception there was not a single Hyderabad official who had any share in the enormous sum which the concessionaires divided amongst themselves. The deluded shareholder in this unhappy Company has to thank, not Hyderabad adventurers and Hyderabad corruption for the money he has lost, but the London financiers and Company promoters. As far as the actual concession is concerned, Hyderabad officials cannot be blamed. We knew that there were valuable coal-fields, rich deposits of minerals, and ancient gold and diamond mines. When we gave a concession of our mining rights, we did so in pure good faith, with the sole desire of developing the resources of the country. We may complain that our not unnatural ignorance of Stock Exchange manipulations has been taken advantage of, but no one can for a moment charge us with having misled the public. Indeed, this State has been victimised more even than the shareholders, for we have parted with valuable property to a Company without capital to develope it and have obtained no consideration whatever from the Company.

THE APATHY OF PRINCES.

I now come to the second of the reasons which Sir Lepel Griffin assigns for the general maladministration of Native States—viz., the apathy of the princes; their neglect of public affairs and the sensuality of their lives. 'The young Prince, surrounded by fiddlers and parasites and courtesans, cannot hear the voice of duty for the rhythmical music of the bangles of the women and fantastical tingle of the Indian lute, calling him to love and wine.' This, indeed, is a graphic picture in a few words, and stamps Sir Lepel Griffin as a master in the art of word-painting. But as far as Hyderabad and the Nizam are concerned, the picture is a most unfair one. It must be borne in mind that the position of the Minister of Hyderabad is entirely different from that of the Dewan of any other Native State. As far as the administration is concerned, he is for the time being supreme. He is responsible for all the details of the government, and responsible to the Nizam only. As for the Nizam himself, although he takes no active part in administration, he shows a lively interest in the affairs of his State. Under a special order, no resolution involving any change of importance affecting the public welfare can be given effect to without having been first submitted to him. The Minister has to attend upon His Highness three times a week and inform him of all that happens, and on such occasions he shows the greatest interest in all that goes on. It is therefore unfair to say that he allows pleasure to interfere with duty. On the contaary, he takes the greatest interest in the affairs of the administration, and all papers submitted to him are carefully perused before orders are passed. It is not for me to specify instances of this attention to work on His Highness's part, but I am in a position to show results. No doubt during the next cold season we shall see many friends from England, and if during that time any of them cares to visit the department of finance, I will show them volumes and volumes of books containing nothing but orders passed by His Highness and written in his own hand. It is probably not known to European readers that a great portion of His Highness's private income is derived from so-called Sarf-i-khas or crown lands. These are estates scattered over various parts of the Dominions which yield a revenue of about half a million sterling. The affairs connected with these estates are managed entirely under His Highness's orders, and, as may be imagined, their conduct occupies a large portion of his time.

A DEFENCE OF THE NIZAM.

Nor can it be said that the Nizam is rendered effeminate by a life of sensuality. It was only this year that he spent the hottest months—a time when many are only too glad to get away to the mountain retreats on the Himalayas or the Nilgherries—in making a tour through a portion of his State. This tour was not one merely of sport or of pleasure, but was expressly arranged so as to enable him to inspect the coal-fields. His Highness's sporting proclivities are the evidence that he is a Prince of active temperament. Whether on the box-seat of a four-in-hand, whether tent-pegging or tiger-shooting, he is the chosen leader in the sporting pastimes of the youthful nobility of Hyderabad. On the occasion of the recent visit of His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught, the organising of the outdoor sports for our royal visitor was undertaken, even to the smallest details, by the Nizam himself. Of course any Indian prince finds a pleasure in seeing nautch-girls dance. It is the custom of the country, and it would be strange if he did not. I am, however, very much mistaken if that pleasure is not shared by our European visitors—princes and also commoners. The Alhambra in London, the Eden Theatre in Paris, are far more costly and far more effective pageants than anything the Orient can produce; but because these shows are frequented by your upper classes, we do not therefore conclude that such attendance necessarily leads to the neglect of public business. Probably there are Native princes who do neglect their duties—princes for whom music may have excessive fascination. But is the West always entirely temperate in its enjoyment of music and kindred pleasures? Whatever the necessity or the value of Sir Lepel Griffin's moral exordium, at least to the Prince whom I have the honour to serve it has no application. There are few rulers who have more fully recognised the obligations and the responsibilities of Government than has the present Nizam of Hyderabad; and the progress of this State during the past few years would be entirely incomplete without a respectful recognition on our part of the constant and cheerful sacrifice of self by our ruler to those duties which are involved in his exalted position.

DEPARTURES FOR BOMBAY.

The following is a list of officers embarked in H. M. S. "Serapis" at Portsmouth for Bombay October 1, 1889.

Royal Horse Artillery.—Maj. E. Blaksley; Capts. C. E. Maberley, R. M. Crofton; Lieuts. G. H. Kilner, J. E. W. Headlem, St. J. L. H. du Plat Taylor, J. Haggard, H. B. Dodgson, E. P. Smith.

Royal Artillery.—Lieut.-Col H. M. Burgess; Maj. H. A. Rigg, J. W. T. Spencer; Capts. H. B. Brownlow, J. M. Stopford; Lieuts. S. J. A. Muter, E. A. Campbell, O. K. Tancock, E. J. Cleeve, C. J. Blunt; Sec. Lieuts. R. F. Gordon, R. E. A. Le Mottie, F. T. Oldham; Rev. Mr. J. Thorne.

C Battery, Royal Horse Artillery.—Maj. W. S. Knox, C. B.; Capt. Sir G. Thomas, Bart.; Lieuts. T. G. Best, H. L. A. Jenkinson, F. H. F. R. McMeehan.

Eastern Division, Royal Artillery.—Sec. Lieuts. W. H. Hunt, C. W.J. Orr.

2nd Devonshire.—Maj. R. E. Kersall; Lieuts. W. B. Landes, P.J. Elgood.

1st East Surrey.—Capt. W. H. Ellis; Sec. Lieut. W. H. Dickson.

2nd Derbyshire.—Qmstr. Mr. W. Fox.

Indian Medical Staff.—Surgs. F. R. Ozzard, W. S. P. Ricketts, E. Jennings, A. E. Hendly, G. W. Jenney, C. T. Hudson.

Royal Engineers.—Sec. Lieuts. H. R. Stockley, C. H. W. Crookshank, S. G. Rivett-Carnac, J. F. H. Carmichael, W. A. S. Kincaird, J. S. Liddell, G. B Kingstone, H. F. Thuillier.

B Battery, Royal Horse Artillery.—Capt. F. L. Cunliffe; Lieuts. G. MacMicking, A. D. Young, W. A. Robinson.

Royal Horse Artillery.—Maj. Hon. F. W. J. Shore; Lieut. L. G. F. Gordon; Sec. Lieut. C. F. Templer.

Southern Division, Royal Artillery.—Capt. R. W. Fuller; Sec. Lieut. W. C. R. Tannar.

1st East Lancashire.—Capt. A. J. A. Wright.

2nd Royal Irish.—Sec. Lieut. J. S. M. Shea, H. W. Cruddas.

Medical Staff.—Surg.-Maj. W. D. Wilson; Surgs W. Keays, J. C. Culling, W. P. Feltham.

5th Lancers.—Capt. A. C. King.

1stBadford.—Sec. Lieut. R. M. C. Stevens.

2ndWest Bed Riding.—Sec. Lieut. W. Beale.

1st Connaught Rangers.—Sec. Lieut. F. T.T.Moore

Roman Catholic Chaplain.—Rev. Thos. Mahon.

OBITUARY.

On September 15 there passed away a distinguished member of the Bengal Civil Service, John Thornton, one of the few links connecting the present administrative regime with that of the first half of the century. A son of Mr. John Thornton, of Clapham, he inherited and retained the earnest Evangelical principles of the so-called "Clapham sect." A cultivated writer and able administrator, he was early called to important office in the Land Revenue Settlement in the North-West Provinces, initiated by Robert Merttins Bird under Regulation IX., 1833; and the settlement of the Allygurh district—a model of intelligence and industry in carrying out that great and novel undertaking—was completed by Mr. Thornton about fifty years ago. He succeeded to the Sudder Board of Revenue at Agra, and retired before the Mutiny, leaving behind him a high reputation and enshrined in the affection of many friends, among the native, as well as English, community.

The *Brighton Herald* announces the funeral at Brighton on Friday of Mrs. Honoria Angelina Barton, widow of Colonel Nathaniel Barton. The deceased lady was a sister of the Lawrences—of Henry, the defender of Lucknow, and of John (Lord Lawrence), the saviour of the Punjab, and afterwards Governor-General of India. Her late husband was a son of the General Barton who commanded one of the regiments of Life Guards, and was in constant attendance on George IV. One of General Barton's daughters married John Sterling, whose "Life" by Carlyle is a classic; the other married Frederic Denison Maurice. Mrs. Barton had resided in Brighton for some thirty years, her late husband having been familiar with the town (through his father's association with George IV.) from the days when it was little more than a fishing village.

Lord Dufferin and Ava was to be presented with the freedom of Kirkcaldy, Fife, on Saturday, Oct. 12, on the occasion of his visit to Mr. Munro-Ferguson of Raith. The only previous recipients of such an honour have been Richard Cobden, Sir William Harcourt, and Mr. Sandford Fleming.

The Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap.—Pure, mild, and emollient.—This essentially complexion soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence has a soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency, is particularly valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the toilet and the bath. Indispensable for children. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all chemists. Agents, Treacher and Co., Bombay.

THE ARMY AS A PROFESSION.

General Sir William Bellairs has compiled a practical hand-book on "The Military Career" (W. H. Allen and Co.) which may help parents to answer the urgent question—what to do with their boys. As regards the general prospects of the military profession he writes:—

"Parents will act sensibly if they refrain from giving a turn to their sons' thoughts in that direction, until they have well assured themselves of their ability to provide the necessary education prior to entrance, and to afford—at all events during their earlier career—an adequate supplementary provision to their pay, suited to their requirements in the branch of the service selected. Through the abolition of purchase in the army, parents are not put to the same expenditure of capital in the interests of their sons as of old, and should, therefore, in these days, be the better able to make them some annual allowance. The pay of officers of the junior ranks is as insufficient as ever to meet all the necessities of the position they are expected to keep up. Nor should great expectations be indulged in of high pay in later years, or of large pension on retirement. Increased pay, coming with higher rank, cannot be said to be all gain—bringing with it, as it does, many additional calls. Promotion, too, in the future, being almost wholly dependent upon selection and the fortune of war, it can only fall to the comparatively few of those who enter the service to attain to high rank or gain the prizes of the profession. The many must be content to serve on as captains, majors, lieutenant-colonels, or colonels until compulsorily retired in those ranks—for length of service or age—on moderate pensions—some while still bodily vigorous and desirous of employment; but, unfortunately, like most men who have given their best years to any special line of life, unfitted to enter, so late, upon any new occupation calculated to add to their, perhaps, scanty incomes."

After the cost of a boy's education has been provided for, down to the time of his leaving Woolwich or Sandhurst, there is his outfit and private allowance to be taken into consideration. The outfit may be put down at from 150*l*. to 200*l*. for infantry, and from 225*l*. to 300*l*. for cavalry. As regards the allowance which a subaltern may want to supplement his pay, Sir William Bellairs writes:—

"Some regiments are more expensive in their style of living and habits than others. Having, it may be acquired, a character for taking a lead in garrison and country pleasures and pursuits, and for returning hospitality thus engendered, and their officers generally being possessed of ample means and anxious to keep up the good name of their corps in this way, it becomes invidious and difficult for one or two, not so well provided for, to hold themselves aloof. Again, some stations or quarters are in themselves more expensive, or offer greater temptations to officers to spend money, than others. Broadly, it may be said that the marines, especially when afloat, are the least expensive, 50*l*. or 60*l*. a year sufficing a careful officer after he has been fairly started and everything provided for him in the way of outfit. For artillery, engineers, or infantry, from 60*l*. to 100*l*. a year at least is required, and for cavalry 300*l*. to 400*l*. a year. There are, however, certain situations in which a subaltern may contrive, if of an habitually managing turn, to live upon his pay, as, for instance, when in the Royal Marines afloat; when in the Royal Engineers having completed his course of instruction at the School of Military Engineering at Chatham, he draws 4*s*. a day extra, or engineer pay; when belonging to the Indian forces; or when in the artillery, engineers, or infantry, and stationed in India, where a considerable addition is made to the ordinary rate of pay."

After giving parents a pretty fair idea of the cost of having a son in the army, Sir William Bellairs explains the process necessary to get him there; the acquirements needed and the examinations to be passed. He regards the crammer as an almost necessary evil in many cases.

"When the time for preparation is short, and there has been neglect of opportunities for study in the past a resort to an experienced crammer often affords the last hope for success. The charges made by the best teachers of this class amount to, for the three or four terms into which the year may be divided, from 225*l*. to 250*l*. for resident pupils, and from 110*l*. to 130*l*. for non-resident pupils. For those who require tuition during the vacations (altogether about ninety days) an extra charge is made of about six guineas a week for resident, and three guineas a week for non-resident pupils. Such charges may be deemed high; but when time is everything and so much at stake, it will not be wise economy to resort to a less known and less successful crammer for the saving of a few pounds."

According to Sir W. Bellairs, the medical tests at the "further examination" for Sandhurst and Woolwich are far more severe than in the old days, and he tells sad stories of the tricks played by candidates on examining surgeons.

"A candidate, who was very short-sighted, having ascertained that the examining surgeon was in the habit of testing length of vision by taking each candidate to a window overlooking a long stretch of road, and then asking him to name any distant object he could see, hired a man with a cart to draw up to feed his horse by the side, and at the extreme visible end of the road. When his turn came to be examined, and he was taken to the window, he made a pretence of seeing the man with the horse and cart, and declared the man was feeding the animal. The object was so distant that the surgeon could only mutter that he thought there was something by the side of the road; but, taking up a field-glass, he made out the horse and cart, and that the man was really feeding the horse. 'Well!' he exclaimed. 'You'll do; you have splendid sight.'"

Sir W. Bellairs holds the opinion that the periodical outcry against open competitive examinations is unreasonable.

"The officers who have come into the service under that system are of the same stamp as those who entered before it came into force. The same classes furnish them, and they are as good men physically. The following has been recently given as a classification of the parentage of gentlemen cadets studying at the great military schools:—

	Woolwich	Sandhurst
Peers	1	1
Baronets	1	3
Member of Parliament	1	1
Officers of the Army	111	138
Officers of the Navy	11	9
Clergymen	28	23
Judges, Barristers, and Solicitors	13	15
Medical Profession	4	9
Civil Service	4	—
Indian Civil Service	7	11
Private Gentlemen, Merchants, &c.	70	95
Total	257	305

The following figures shows the average age, weight, chest measurement, and height of the cadets on joining and leaving the Academy and College:—

	Woolwich	Sandhurst
Age—		
On joining	17 yrs. 8 mths.	19 yrs. 3 mths.
On leaving	19 yrs. 7 mths.	20 yrs. 1 mth.
Weight—		
On joining	9 st. 6 lb.	10 st. 1½ lb.
On leaving	10 st. 4 lb.	10 st. 8 lb.
Chest Measurement—		
On joining	33·1 in.	34·89 in.
On leaving	34·5 in.	36·42 in.
Height—		
On joining	5 ft. 8·2 in.	5 ft. 8 in.
On leaving	5 ft. 8·7 in.	—

The increase in weight and chest measurement illustrates the gain in muscular development derived from the physical course of training pursued."

Ours is the only army of any size in Europe where young officers are allowed to marry whenever they like. General Bellairs writes:—

"There is no doubt that, of all the alternatives, or subalternatives, open to a young officer, marriage is about the worst. Residence in a barrack-room, except under specially favourable circumstances, cannot but prove distasteful to a lady, and will be usually avoided when the expense of outside lodgings can be afforded. A couple of barrack-rooms may be sometimes available for a married subaltern; but even that amount of accommodation cannot be always depended on, and other occasions must arise when the wife has to arrange for a separate establishment, not being always able to accompany her husband with his regiment when changing quarters or proceeding on foreign or active service. The travelling expenses for herself, children, and servants, in rejoining her husband, in the latter cases form a considerable item. As the regimental medical officer only attends in ordinary cases of illness, and may not even be always available for these, estimate should be made for the private practitioner, and for nurses. Each female servant kept may be reckoned to cost 25*l*. a year for her living, and from 16*l*. to 20*l*. a year for wages. Roughly estimating your own annual expenditure at 200*l*., you cannot put that for your wife at less than a similar amount. Here, then, we have 400*l*. a year, without any provision for the future in the event of your death or children arriving. Before you give any thought to matrimony you should be able to see your way clearly to having 600*l*. a year to commence with, and 50*l*. a year additional with the advent of each child."

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM 28TH SEPTEMBER TO 4TH OCTOBER INCLUSIVE.)

The Queen remains at Balmoral.

The Queen has been pleased to approve of the appointment of Sir Charles Cameron Lees, Governor of Barbados, to be Governor of Mauritius in succession to Sir J. Pope Hennessy, who retires on the completion of his term of office.

The Prince of Wales, with Prince Albert Victor and Prince George, left London on Saturday evening for Copenhagen to join the Princess of Wales and her daughters. Their Royal Highnesses arrived at Fredensborg on Monday.

A large and influential demonstration of Liberal Unionists took place at Aberdeen on Wednesday under the presidency of the Duke of Fife. The Marquis of Hartington, the principal speaker, was received with great enthusiasm.

A Liberal Unionist Conference was held at Newcastle on Tuesday afternoon, and was followed in the evening by a public meeting, presided over by Lord Armstrong, at which Mr. Chamberlain spoke pointedly challenging Mr. Gladstone to divulge his amended scheme of Home Rule, and maintaining that the present Government has shown itself more truly liberal and progressive than its predecessor. The right hon. gentleman was next day entertained at a public breakfast by the local Unionists.

Sir G. Trevelyan addressed a gathering of Gladstonian Liberals at Hexham on Saturday, advocating an extensive reform in the system of registering voters, and strongly condemning Mr. Balfour's administration of affairs in Ireland.

The Irish National League of Great Britain held its annual convention at Manchester on Saturday, Mr. T. P. O'Connor, Mr. Biggar, and Mr. Justin M'Carthy taking a leading part in the proceeding.

The result of the polling in the Sleaford division of Lincolnshire was officially declared on Friday. Mr. Chaplin, Minister of Agriculture, received 4,386 votes, defeating Mr. Otter, his Gladstonian opponent, by a majority of 1,308.

At Forres, on Tuesday, Mr. C. B. Logan, Liberal Unionist, and Mr. Seymour-Keay, Gladstonian, were formally nominated as candidates for the vacancy in the representation of Elgin and Nairn. The polling will be taken on Tuesday next. At Peterborourh, on Wednesday, Mr. Purvis, Liberal Unionist, and Mr. Morton, Gladstonian, were nominated for the vacancy in the representation of the borough.

The Twenty-ninth annual Church Congress was opened at Cardiff on Tuesday, when the Bishop of Llandaff, who presided, delivered an introductory address, in the course of which he described the remarkable progress which the Church has been making in the Principality in recent years. The proceedings were continued on Wednesday and yesterday, many interesting papers being read and discussed.

The Congregational Union of England and Wales commenced its autumn meetings at Hull on Tuesday. The Rev. Dr. Falding, of Bradford, presided, and protested against any scheme for endowing a sectarian University in Ireland.

The autumn sittings of the Association of Librarians of the United Kingdom began at Gray's-inn on Wednesday, the attendance of London and provincial members being numerous.

The Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants is holding its annual congress at Hull.

Alderman Sir H. A. Isaacs was on Saturday elected Lord Mayor of London for the ensuing year.

In the cotton market at Liverpool on Monday the fall in prices was so great as to cause a collapse of the "corner"—a result which has given much satisfaction to the cotton-spinners in Lancashire.

At Bury, on Thursday week, the body of Mr. G. Gordon, furniture dealer of Manchester and other places bearing marks of brutal violence, was found concealed in a shop belonging to his firm. The day before Mr. Gordon went to Bury to examine the accounts of his manager, William Dukes, whose honesty he suspected. Dukes is now in custody on the charge of murder,

The Clyde steamer Madge Wildfire on Saturday evening ran down a small yacht near Greenock, and three persons on board of the latter perished.

Lieut. F. E. Tottenham, late of the Curlew, gunboat, committed suicide at Devonport on Monday by jumping from a window of the hospital in which he was a patient.

A lion escaped from Wombwell's menagerie at Birmingham on Friday, causing considerable alarm, but the animal, which hurt nobody, was recaptured after a hunt in a sewer.

The Earl of Egmont's tenants in North Cork have arranged with their landlord for the purchase of their holdings.

Owing to the prevalence of boycotting and intimidation, the Lords Justices have issued a proclamation suppressing branches of the National League in parts of the counties of Tipperary and Waterford.

Obituary:—Colonel G. V. Law, Mad. Ret.; General E. Wynyard; General Faidherbe; Rev. Prebendary Barnes; Dr. P. Smith; Rev. E. Maclean; Mr. J. V. Bridgeman; Mr. R. J. Price; Dowager Duchess of Beaufort; Viscountess Ossington; Lady Catherine Mills; Lady Milne; Lady Bentinck; Mrs. H. A. Burton.

Queen Natalie arrived at Belgrade on Sunday, and, despite the absence of all official recognition of her visit, was received with popular enthusiasm. Being a zealous Russian partisan, her sojourn in Servia has created a political crisis alike embarrassing and dangerous, more especially as she will neither consent to restriction on her intercourse with the young King, nor fix a date for her departure.

King Milan left Carlsbad for Switzerland on Monday.

The elections for the Servian Skuptschina have resulted in the return of 102 Radicals and 15 Liberals.

M. Carnot on Saturday received the members of the Congress on Commerce and Industry which has been sitting in Paris. The President remarked that as the destinies of the Republic were now assured, it behoved Parliament to give less time to speculative politics and more to practical affairs.

In an address to the electors of Montmartre General Boulanger strongly stigmatizes the way in which their votes for him have been set aside, but expresses his confidence that they will see that their rights are restored.

The prizes awarded to exhibitors at the Paris Exhibition were distributed on Sunday, President Carnot and M. Tirard delivering appropriate addresses.

Workmen's strikes at Rotterdam have led to serious riots and conflicts between the mob and the Civic Guard; but, a detachment of Marines having been brought from Amsterdam, order was soon restored. The dispute between the men and their employers is now settled.

A joint-stock company has been founded at Moscow for developing commerce between Russia and Persia.

An Imperial decree largely reduces the effective peace strength of the Ottoman Army, by which a saving of two millions will be effected.

The trial of Moussa Bey is still proceeding at Constantinople, being conducted in private.

Vigorous measures are still in progress for the suppression of disturbances in the Shwebo, Yau, and Magwe districts of Burmah.

President Kruger has announced the final settlement of the railway tariff with Portugal, and the immediate continuation of the Delagoa Railway by the Netherlands Company; but actual progress with the work can hardly be made till next year.

The blockade of the East African coast has been raised.

It is reported that a serious riot broke out at Navassa, in the West Indies, and that the negroes murdered four of the white officials, others being rescued by a British gunboat.

The last of the bodies buried in the landslip at Quebec has now been recovered, making a total of 50 persons, who perished through that disaster.

The International American Congress was organized at Washington on Wednesday, under the presidency of Mr. Secretary Blaine, who welcomed the delegates in the name of the Government.

In New South Wales the Land Law Amendment Bill has passed both Houses of the Legislature.

A CHEMIST'S REPORT.

Mr. C. G. Preece, chemist, of Bildeston, says:—"I am pleased to inform you that my sales of St. Jacobs Oil increase every month, and from what my customers tell me, I should say it never fails in giving instant relief. One old man recently walked several miles, on purpose to tell me how much good he had derived from using the contents of one bottle. He told me he had suffered from rheumatism for many years, and most of that time he had been unable to move, or get about at all, until he tried St. Jacobs Oil, which completely cured him. I have frequently received similar statements to this respecting the value of St. Jacobs Oil, from which it is not to be wondered at, that my sales and the popularity of the Oil increase."

St. Jacobs Oil acts like magic. Its curative powers are simply marvellous. It conquers pain quickly and surely. It goes right to the spot. It cures when everything else has failed. A single trial will convince the most incredulous. It has cured thousands of cases of rheumatism and neuralgia which have resisted treatment for the greater part of a lifetime.

CAMP AND TRAVELLERS' REQUISITES complete Illustrated List on application.—PHILLIPS and Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

THE SITUATION IN EUROPE.

GERMANY AND TURKEY.

It is now announced in Berlin that the Emperor and Empress will leave Athens on October 31, and proceed on board the Hohenzollern to Constantinople. There they are expected to arrive on November 2, and will stay about a week.

Whatever illusions may be cherished at Yildiz Kiosk in connection with the visit of the German Emperor to the Turkish capital, people in Vienna (says the *Standard* correspondent) think its only object is the desire on the part of the Emperor William to make the personal acquaintance of all the European Sovereigns—an acquaintance which, it is obvious, might on occasion greatly facilitate negotiations, whether political or commercial, between the German and other Governments. The notion that the Emperor William's journey has anything to do with a proposal for Turkey to join the Triple Alliance is altogether mistaken. In a conversation recently had with an exceedingly well-informed personage on this subject (adds the correspondent) mention was made of the frequent endeavours of the Sultan to be admitted, first to the Austro-German Alliance and subsequently to the Triple Alliance. My informant proceeded :—These offers were not rejected offhand. They were only met with explanations of the difficulties standing in the way of their acceptance. Of these difficulties the Sultan thought very little, and on his offer being repeated, certain conditions were demanded for the admission of Turkey into defined relations to the Allied Powers. These conditions the Sultan, without any fault of his own, was unable to fulfil. It will be sufficient to remember that Turkey is still fettered with financial obligations towards Russia connected with the war indemnity, and that her freedom of action is constantly hampered by the existing capitulations, by financial difficulties, and by other weak points in her Constitution. It suffices to remember these things to see that she could not fulfil the conditions military Powers like Germany, Australia, and Italy were bound to impose before they could consent to undertake the joint responsibility for a fresh ally. The matter was left to drop for some time, but a couple of months ago was resumed on quite a different basis. The Sultan was now told by Germany and Australia that every purpose he meant to achieve by openly joining the Triple Alliance could be equally well served by his coming to a thorough understanding with England—an understanding which, in the first place, would naturally make reference to Egypt. The Sultan was reminded of England's honest endeavours to conclude a Convention with Turkey on the Egyptian Question, by which the Sultan's sovereign authority would have been fully asserted, and which would have paved the way for a most cordial friendship between the two States as it existed formerly. "The Eastern policy of England, the Sultan was further assured, is now so much in accordance with that of the Triple Alliance, and England herself is, through her fleet, so much better able than the Continental military Powers to protect Turkey against any attack, that if the Sultan comes to a real understanding with England, the Triple Alliance will consider Turkey as practically having fulfilled the conditions above mentioned." "Such," my informant concluded, "is the present state of this question. It depends now solely on the Sultan to make himself secure against all dangers, whether to his person or to his Empire, by following the advice offered him by the leading Powers of the Triple Alliance."

EGYPTIAN FINANCES.

The advice proffered to the Sulan to come to a thorough understanding with England, was, the *Standard* correspondent is informed, not lost upon His Majesty. Several persons, whom the Sultan could trust not to betray what was going on in the Palace to interested people outside, were ordered to study the question of a possible understanding regarding Egypt, which must be the foundation for any agreement on other matters, and when these persons had made their proposals and the Sultan had to announce his opinion, it was shown that His Majesty so much overrates the possible value for England of a thorough understanding with Turkey that no basis for negotiations could be found without much difficulty. The Sultan firmly believes that England, as the greatest Mahometan Power in Asia, cannot do for any length of time without being friends with himself, as being the Caliph. He thinks, too, that England's position in Egypt is quite temporary if not sanctioned by an agreement with His Majesty. The Sultan does not demand that England should evacuate Egypt. On the contrary, he wishes England to undertake a sweeping reform of the Egyptian finances, by the conversion, not of part of the Egyptian Stock, and the reducing of interest by a half per cent., the arrangement which was recently proposed, but which fell through on account of the refusal of France to approve of it; but he desires the conversion of the entire Egyptian Debt and the capitalisation of the Egyptian Tribute to Turkey, or some other financial arrangement benefiting sometimes Egypt and Turkey, a transaction which, if undertaken by England, naturally entails her permanent position in Egypt. On being asked whether France would consent to such a change in the Egyptian Debts, the Sultan replied, "France will not oppose it, and, if I consent, a majority of the Powers will not say no." Some Cabinets have, indeed, been sounded on the subject, and those of Vienna, Berlin, and Rome are said to have agreed in principle to any financial transaction regarding Egypt on which Turkey and England can come to an arrangement.

As to the recent alarming reports of Russian warlike preparations on the Lower Danube, the Vienna correspondent of the *Standard* tells us that they turn out to be nothing more than a gross exaggeration of the fact that the Russian Danube Navigation Company, managed by Prince Gagarin, is making preparations to extend its service to various stations up the river as far as Belgrade.

The London correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian* learns, on good authority, from the Hague, that in consequence of the pressure which Russia has exerted at Stockholm to secure the cession of a port on the northern part of the Norwegian coast as a naval station, together with a right of way through from Finland across Swedish and Norwegian territory, the Swedish Government has formally given in its adhesion to the Triple Alliance.

THE BALKANS.

QUEEN NATALIE'S RETURN TO BELGRADE.

Queen Natalie arrived in Belgrade on Sunday afternoon (29 ult.) There was no official reception, nor was her son, the King, present to meet her. The Government declared that she should not have access to him, and the Konak, in which he resides, was on Sunday guarded by soldiers. The Belgrade correspondent of the *Daily News* says :—The reception was an indescribably brilliant, spontaneous, and hearty greeting, such as can but come from the very heart of a devoted people. From the earliest morning all houses were decorated with flags, that of Mdme. Milan Chrishtitch being the sole exception. From three o'clock dense masses of people filled all the streets, and an uninterrupted procession wended its way to the shore of the River Save. The throng increased every moment, and at the quay it became really dangerous, so that the police were obliged to interfere. There were certainly not fewer than 50,000 persons present to receive the Queen. As the steamer turned into the Save River, all the other ships fired simultaneously, whilst military bands played the national hymn. Queen Natalie, surrounded by her faithful friends, was dressed in black. She was received by deafening "Zivios," which lasted quite half an hour. As the steamer stopped thousands of bouquets fell at her feet on the deck. Both the Queen and the people were touched to tears, and she was unable to respond to deputations who crowded round, her sobs being so violent that she could not speak. A wealthy merchant from Shabaz had given the Queen a splendid carriage and pair, into which she now entered. The police had to interfere energetically, as the crowd was eager to draw her carriage. The journey to her house lasted half an hour, and was a triumphal entry in the fullest sense of the word. The Queen, who had by this time recovered her composure, was seated in the carriage with a Lady of Honour and State Councillor Butchevitch, and acknowledged the enthusiastic cheers by smiles and bows. When the carriage passed the Royal Konak it seemed as if the crowds assembled must show their love in some more striking manner. The carriage was stopped, and it was as if the people intended pushing the Royal carriage into the Konak by force. After having cheered her to their hearts' content, the people allowed the carriage to advance, and soon the Queen descended at Mdme. Butchevitch's house. The excitement continued. The people forced the Queen to appear at a window by their incessant applause and cries of "Zivio." In the evening carriage after carriage drove up with notabilities eager to pay their respects to the Queen. The city was most brilliantly illuminated, and the people thronging round the Queen's house repeatedly intoned the national hymn, and broke out into wild applause whenever she showed herself. The Russian Minister, in full uniform, with the entire staff of the Embassy, paid the Queen a visit, and stayed with her half an hour.

The semi-official *Presse* makes the following remarks on Queen Natalie's return, and they may be taken (writes the Vienna correspondent of the *Times*) as reflecting the views of the Austrian and Hungarian Governments on the subject :—"People are possibly wrong in hoping or dreading that something serious will arise out of the Queen's return. This lady has somehow succeeded in offending everybody in Servia—M Ristitch, whom she hates; the Cabinet, whose offer of an official reception she spurned; and the Radicals, whom she detests as partisans of Karageorgevitch. It is highly probable that the Queen will soon make herself still more intensely disagreeable than she is already to all parties in Servia, and that she will fall to yearning for the peaceful seclusion of Yalta. Nevertheless, it behoves the governing men in Servia to be very careful and to watch lest the quarrels in the Royal family should suddenly turn to the detriment of the Obrenovitch dynasty."

The Premier, General Gruitch, in the interview he had with Queen Natalie proposed to Her Majesty a somewhat modified arrangement, which (writes the Belgrade correspondent of the *Standard*) would place herself and King Milan practically on the same footing in their relations to the young King in the future. By the terms of this arrangement Queen Natalie and King Milan were only to visit Belgrade hereafter for three weeks twice a year, and, if they agreed to this, they would then each be receievd with equal Royal honours in the Palace at this capital. In reply to this proposal the Queen said :—"I have already given you my answer. I refuse to sign any compact as a condition for securing to myself what you yourselves concede to be the inalienable right of all Servians. I mean the right to reside in their own country. As to my maternal rights, if you arbitrarily withhold them by force, others must judge between us, but I will never sacrifice one thing for the other—my rights as a mother to secure my rights as a Servian. I ask no honours. I ask only my civil rights. If you knew how firm is my resolution you would not waste words. Now that I have happily returned, there exists no power or authority to compel me to depart again. I am not on the same footing as King Milan, who would not live in Servia on any consideration; who has no friends or interests here; who, in fact, has sacrificed the Crown in order to amuse himself in his own fashion elsewhere. I, on the contrary, feel as an exile when abroad, and find it a relief and pleasure to find myself again here. While it is inexpressibly painful to me not to see my son, yet, at least, I feel that I am near at hand and at home. I do not know how long you care to keep us apart. If you expect to find any cause of offence in my conduct you will be disappointed. I shall live quietly here in my own house amongst people who love me. Do you imagine that I, young, rich, and free, have sacrificed nothing in order to preserve the dignity of a Queen of Servia and mother of the King? Yet you wish me to sign away the few rights left me, that I may enjoy on an equality with King Milan honours I have never demanded. If you can bring any reason why I am unfit to associate with my son, or that I should contaminate him, mention it!"

The *Daily News* correspondent says that the nation, which merely looks upon the human aspects of the question, is indignant that those in power refuse Her Majesty the right of seeing her son. He adds :—"There are good grounds for grave apprehension that the people will resort to violence if the present state of things continues many days longer. Another circumstance which arouses popular indignation is that the young King, who used to drive out daily, is now kept in the palace for fear of a meeting in the streets. Almost the entire press sides with the Queen, and advises her not to accept the conditions. I cannot say with certainty what counsel M. Persiani, the Russian Minister, who has had three long conferences with her, gives; but we must suppose that he too encourages her to resist; and she would in any case consider it her duty to follow the advice given by Russia. The officers of Belgrade assembled yesterday (Monday), and resolved to address a letter of homage to Queen Natalie, and to organise a torchlight procession."

THE FRENCH ELECTIONS.

General Boulanger issued an address to the 8000 voters of Montmartre who returned him at the head of the poll. He says :—"I had appealed to the people against the sentence of the High Court. You responded to the Senatorial iniquity by choosing me to represent you. Once more universal suffrage reversed the verdict of restricted suffrage; but the Government, discovering that its manœuvres had proved fruitless, has had the audacity to snatch your voting-papers out of your hands. I am your deputy, yet the Returning Commission has proclaimed another as your representative instead of me. Never at any time since the establishment of universal suffrage has such an act of brigandage been prepetrated against the rights of the electorate. The verification of the elections is the exclusive privilege of the Chamber, whose rights, as well as your own, are thus ruthlessly trampled under foot. You will continue to pay taxes in order to be represented, and you will be left unrepresented. None of your burdens is lightened, and you are deprived of all your rights. Those rights the brave Republicans of Montmartre will, I am confident, be able to recover. Awaiting the advent of the honest Republic, and of a loyal Government, I am proud to declare myself, and to remain your devoted deputy. "Vive la France! Vive la Republique!"

Simultaneously with this manifesto, M Jules Ferry's address to the voters of St. Die, who failed to return him against his Boulangist competitor, Commandant Picot, has been made public. M. Ferry attributes his defeat in a constituency which he had represented for close upon twenty years to the corrupt practices of the Monarchical and Clerical coalition combined to destroy the Republic. He is confident that that unnatural coalition must fall to pieces. As for himself, he professes that he has lost neither hope nor courage; and, though he confesses that his defeat has been a bitter blow, yet he derives consolation from the fact that Boulangism has been utterly crushed, and that the Republic has trium-phantly emerged from a formidable ordeal. M. Ferry will not stand for any constituency at the second ballot, and, like ex-minister Goblet, will for the present retire from public life.

The Republican and Radical journals alike condemn the Returning Committee for having invalidated the election, the contention being that that power rests solely with the Chamber of Deputies. One of the members of the committee, M. Saint-Martin, has, the *Daily News* correspondent informs us, resigned in consequence of what is being said. He asserts that the Returning Bureau expected that M. Joffrin would resign. He has so far refused to do so; but last evening it was thought he might change his mind, and this is the more likely, as the opinion of M. Constans does not differ from that of M. Clemenceau. On Tuesday, 1st inst., in the *Journal Officiel*, M. Joffrin and Count Dillon are declared Deputies for the Seine and for Morbihan respectively. The Count's legal position is precisely the same as that of General Boulanger. He is ineligible, but the Chamber will have to say so. The Returning Bureau of the Arrondissement for which he stood having declared him duly elected, he can now come back to France after Oct. 15, and enjoy the immunity of a Deputy between that date and the day on which his election may be set aside by the Chamber. Should M. Joffrin determine on resigning, General Boulanger, it is presumed, may contest the seat at the second ballot.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

India Office, Oct. 4.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

Mr H M Risley, BCS
Mr A E Staley, BCS
Mr Assurba Chandra Datta
Mr R Kirk, B
Mr M Heenan, B
Capt G Silver, B
Surg-Major W P Warburton, MD, B
Surg-Maj R G Mathew, B
Mr W M Thorburn, BCS
Mr C A Smith, M
Col J C Doveton, MSC
Sec-Lt F Bruce, MSC
Surg C Adams, M
Mr R Thom, Bo
Mr W Lane, Bo

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Mr G A Tweedy, BCS, 2 mos furlough
Mr M S Howell, CIE, BCS, 1 mo
Mr D L Mitchell, B, 6 mo
Mr R D M Lang, B, 1 mo
Mr H B Knowlys, B, 6 mos
Mr A Hough, B, 3 mos
Mr F W Eickle, B, 4 mos
Capt W Hastings, BSC, 3 mos
Capt A W Brooke, BSC, 1 day
Capt E A Young, BSC, 15 days
Capt J L O'Bryen, BSC, 2 mos
Surg-Maj J Mullane, B, 4 days
Mr H T Knox, MCS, 3 mos
Mr C M Smith, M, 1 week
Mr F D'A Vincent, M, 4 mos
Mr A H Unwin, Bo CS, 2 mos
Col G E Hancock, Bo SC, 3 mos
Capt C A Kemball, Bo SC, 2 days
Lieut C J Melliss, Bo SC, 3 mos
Lieut R P Colomb, Bo SC, 2 mos

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

Mr W Macpherson, BCS
Mr E B Steedman, BCS
Mr T O Wilkinson, BCS
Mr J H Harrison, BCS
Mr A Thomson, BCS
Mr R H Brereton, BCS
Mr J H Fisher, BCS
Mr J W Muir, BCS
Mr F W Duke, BCS
Mr W De C Ireland, B
Mr S N Walker, B
Mr C A Perrin, B
Mr O Hoernle, B
Mr F E, Rose, B
M A Wilson, B
Mr H H Beatley, B
Mr Moung Hla Oung, B
Col C H Ewart, BSC
Col A Walker, BRA
Maj W P Newall, BSC
Capt A W Brooke, BSC
Capt C C Chenevix French, BSC
Capt E A Young, BSC
Bde-Surg K McLeod, B
Surg-Maj W Beatson, B
Surg-Maj A J Willcocks, B
Mr T J Wilson, M
Mr J Trail, M
Col K F Stevenson, MSC
Surg-Maj N Chatterjee, M
Bde-Surg C Sibthope, M
Mr J W Walker, Bo
Capt Sir H Morland, Bo
Lieut F W Wodehouse, Bo SC
Surg H W Stevenson, Bo

THE COLLAPSE OF THE COTTON CORNER.

The story of the panic on the Liverpool Stock Exchange on the 30th ult. is thus told by the correspondents of home papers :-

The opening of the Cotton Market was awaited with great anxiety. Exaggerated rumours had been in circulation with reference to the settling, which was anticipated with eager interest. The Exchange flags were crowded at a much earlier hour than usual with an excited throng of brokers, spinners, and speculators. Septembers opened quietly at one point decline, and almost immediately lost another two points. Then there was a recovery of one point and the market at 11 o'clock was comparatively steady, with sellers at 643½-64d. for September, being a net decline of two and a half points; other positions fractionally dearer. No such scene of excitement has been witnessed since the Morris Ranger Corner. The excitement continued to grow until it had reached an unprecedented pitch. Septembers continued to fall at an alarming rate, the decline jumping down four to eight points at a time. The lowest point touched was 6 16-64d., a fall of 30 points from the closing quotation of Saturday. In the last three minutes there was a recovery of six points, and the month went out at 6 22-64d. with sellers, which is 30 points under the highest point touched during the month. The Corner may be said to have collapsed most completely, and Mr. Steenstrand's position is weakened to an enormous extent. He holds from 70,000 to 100,000 bales of American cotton, the price of which will-to be day one halfpenny per lb. less than on Saturday; and if spinners determine to carry out their intention of closing their mills for the first fortnight in October, the accumulation of cotton which must necessarily take place will inevitably cause a further depreciation in values. Mr. Steenstrand is now in the position of having a large stock of cotton on his hands, while the new crop is pouring on rapidly, and his opportunities for disposing of what he holds will get worse day by day. The tenders yesterday, April-September deliveries, were 48,400 bales, of which 1,200 were on old dockets. This was made larger than was generally expected, the most generally accepted estimate being in the neighbourhood of 30,000 bales. The spot market was almost entirely neglected, attention being exclusively given to arrivals. The Exchange flags presented a most animated scene, and it was difficult to move about, the crowd was so great. There was considerable cheering as the Town Hall clock struck noon, and the opinion was freely expressed that the Ring had been utterly smashed. Mr. Steenstrand was among the crowd all the morning apparently unconcerned and unaffected by the excitement around him. Some amusing incidents occurred. One Liliputian salesman in the centre of the crowd being good-humouredly hustled about, was frantically endeavouring to sell 700 bales at 64d., whilst the biggest man on the flags physically was in stentorian tones offering to buy at 6 16-64d. The moment the clock struck twelve the crowd commenced to disperse, though for some time animated discussions were carried on as to the result of the Corner of 1889.

Another Liverpool Correspondent telegraphs :—The end of the great "Corner" in Cotton, established by the operations of Mr. Steenstrand, proved somewhat of a collapse. Instead of an augmentation of prices as the fateful hour of noon approached—by which time sellers of the staple for September delivery had to tender their cotton—the tendency of the market was downwards. The highest price was reached on Saturday—viz., 6 47-64d. Yesterday morning the price opened at 6 45-64d., and sales proceeded at rapidly falling rates until 6 15-64d. was reached. Then a slight rally took place, and at twelve o'clock the price was 6 22-64d. It was evident that those who had calculated upon a large short delivery had made a mistake, and that the crisis was much less acute than was expected. The operation of the Cornerers, however, have had the effect of sending up cotton nearly a penny per pound, since, as against the prices for September delivery, those for October and subsequent months rule about 5 50-64d. The scene on the Liverpool Exchange flags yesterday was very notable. Nothing like it has been seen since the great Morris Ranger "Corner." Both commercial and non-commercial people crowded to the flags, and the utmost excitement prevailed.

A Manchester Correspondent says that the Manchester Market was completely disorganised by the excitement consequent on the Cotton "Corner," and much satisfaction was expressed at the course of the Liverpool Market. The collapse of the "Corner" was scarcely anticipated on the Manchester Exchange, and the downfall of prices was therefore all the more welcome. The speculation has had a disastrous effect on the staple trade of Lancashire. Owing largely to its operation, many mills and weaving sheds have for some time been running at a loss, and the extensive stoppage of looms and spindles has inflicted loss on the operatives and the Operative Association, the latter having been largely drawn upon for the support of members. It can scarcely be said that there has been unanimity amongst the employers. The spinners are fairly well organised, and a two-thirds majority found ready to join in a combined movement for the restriction of production. This was carried out, but without effecting the object of breaking down the price of the raw material, and it was thus proposed to carry the movement further. Meantime a good deal of jealousy had arisen. Those spinners who had not joined in the movement had been working all the time, and, if they had not done so at a profit, they had been extending their connection at the expense of the mills which were standing. This was the case also with Continental spinners, who were supplying the market from which Lancashire spinners were holding aloof. The proposal before the spinners last week was that they should stop entirely for a full week or a fortnight in October, but it was found when the replies to the proposal were opened, that the requisite majority had not been secured. The operatives, however, were willing to make the sacrifice, and one outcome of the present difficulty had been to show a fine spirit on the part of the operatives, for they have even gone beyond their employers, and have offered to help the spinners' movement by bringing out the workpeople at the mills where the employers would not stop voluntarily. Amongst the manufacturers a similar attempt to bring about a combined restriction of production failed, although most of the looms were running at a loss; still many manufacturers have stopped running, owing to the unprofitable nature of the business offering. What will be done now it is impossible to say. No one knows what the price of cotton will be in a day or two; the chief speculator has been meeting the market from time to time, and no doubt has made a considerable amount of money. Those who held thinking that he intended to buy reckoned without their host, and Mr. Steenstrand may, perhaps, sell his stock now at prices which leave him a profit; but it is felt that consumers have a rare chance if there were sufficient cohesion amongst them. The offer of the operatives is still good, and if the spinners were to stop using American cotton for a fortnight the holder would have to sell at a sacrifice, and a much lower basis of prices might be established for the Winter, for the new crop will soon be here, and the strongest combination could not hold the present stock in the face of the new supplies coming in. But it is not regarded as probable in Manchester that the short time movement will now make any further progress. Should cotton go any lower, it is probable that spinners will soon be free purchasers.

The news of the collapse of the Cotton "Corner" was received with intense satisfaction throughout North-Eastern Lancashire by the masters and operatives, and by the tradespeople generally. The depressed state of the cotton industry had a very injurious effect upon trade, and shopkeepers, who had felt the pinch keenly, hail the intelligence with delight. The operatives were willing to suffer loss to defeat the "Corner." Some masters could ill afford to stop their mills, and the end of the crisis is to them glad tidings.

Six cotton mills were closed at Blackburn through the effects of the Cotton "Corner." Many of the employers are averse to closing, and it was not expected that there would be a general stoppage of machinery. The stoppages caused great anxiety, as there are thousands of operatives idle, and this is seriously affecting the tradesmen. The spinners have pronounced in favour of coming out at the remaining mills, providing two-thirds of mills close.

The following is taken from a circular dated September 30 which has been issued by Messrs. Whitaker, Whitehead, and Co., of Liverpool :—

In our "Annual Prospects of Cotton" issued last February, when the price was 5½d., dwelling on the probable rise to 6d. (based on supply and demand), we gave the following warning to Lancashire spinners and others, viz. that, "in our opinion, the cotton world must not again overlook the fact that at the present moment the market is already under the influence of manipulation, and from what we can gather, the most powerful syndicate or combination has already been formed to 'corner' the market each month up to the end of the season." This has since become a serious reality for the whole of Lancashire, while to show the financial power of the "cornerer" and his supporters we have only to state that they have taken up 353,000 bales since March last, as against a total last year of 187,000, and against 151,000 taken up by Runge in 1887 up to the date of his failure. Their holdings to-day we estimate in actual spot cotton at about 105,000 bales. It is immaterial to the world what becomes of it and at what price it is sold, but it is gratifying for the Lancashire spinner to know that new-crop spot cotton will from this date come steadily into Liverpool, and that basis middling, to be delivered in October, November, and December, can be bought at about 5-60, 5,48, and 5-44 respectively for each of those months; a discount under spot unparalled in the history of the cotton trade, and totally unwarranted, in our opinion, by any supplies we can get here before next Christmas; while for the whole of 1890 "bears" offer to sell any position on basis of 5⅝d. to 5¾d. The "corner" for 1889 is now a thing of the past, and has ended on the last day in a simple fiasco like others have done before. We trust and hope that we have seen the last of "corners," for if the spinners of Lancashire in the future will only buy basis middling with the "good ordinary" clause, we feel certain that the chances of another "corner" are minimised to nearly the smallest possible extent, combined as it will be with our other resolution, passed after last year's corner—viz., "To have only one class of American cotton officially quoted," and which enables (now that the "good ordinary" clause is also an accomplished fact) all growths of American cotton classing "good ordinary" and over to be tendered to any future "corner" or syndicate. To show how the L. M. clause has acted, to-day, out of a total stock in Liverpool of 207,000 bales American cotton only some 48,000 have been able to be tendered under that clause; whereas had the "good ordinary" one been on the official contract the past season, we don't hesitate to say that upwards of 120,000 bales out of stock could have been tendered, and instead of the market only going down some 29 points the fall would have been some 50 points, ending in a financial panic. If, however, the trade of Lancashire find out in years to come that even the "good ordinary" clause does not stop a "corner," they must advocate again for a still lower restriction, which would mean that almost every bale of American cotton could then be tendered; and even then such a contract would only be in accordance with a future delivery contract of every other article of produce. It now lies with spinners and manufacturers to say whether they intend to take advantage of the contract offered them (commencing on Oct. 1), the basis of which deliveries has now universally become a usage and adopted by every legitimate operator engaged in the cotton trade of Liverpool and Lancashire. Although the trade have been "cornered," there is and has been no scarcity, as is proved by the fact that the actual stock to-day of American cotton in Liverpool and at sea is that 286,000, as against 228,000 last year, while the price this year is ⅝d. per lb. higher, due entirely to the severity of the "corner," which, although most acute for the past three months, entirely broke down to-day, the highest price reached being 6-51, the lowest to-day being 6-16, or a drop of 35 points, which brought September delivery at the close to 6⅛d. per lb., the very price we have advocated for months past as about the real and true value of midding American on the laws of supply and demand, thereby proving the fictitious value of August and September delivery ruling for months past.

AWARDS TO INDIA AT THE PARIS EXHIBITION.

Among awards to exhibitors at Paris we notice those mentioned below :—G. P. indicates Grand Prize. G.—Gold Medal. S.—Silver Medal. B.—Bronze Medal. H.M.—Hon. Mention. H C.—Hors Concours. The figures after each name refer to the Exhibition Class. 1 to 5 belong to the group of Works of Art; 6 to 16 to Education and the Liberal Arts; 17 to 29, Furniture and Accessories; 30 to 40, Textiles, Jewellery, and Accessories; 41 to 47, Mines, Raw and Manufactured Products; 48 to 66, Apparatus, Tools, Electricity; 67 to 73, Foodstuffs; 73a to 77, Agriculture and Piscicul-ture; 78 to 83, Horticulture :—

Ardeshir and Byramjee	11	B.
Ardeshir and Byramjee	24	H.M.
Ardeshir and Byramjee	25	B.
Ardeshir and Byramjee	29	H,M.
Ardeshir and Byramjee	34	H.M.
Ardeshir and Byramjee	37	B.
Bhumgara, Framjee P.	11	H.M.
Bhumgara, Framjee P.	18	S.
Bhumgara, Framjee P.	25	B.
Bhumgara, Framjee P.	29	H.M.
Bhumgara, Framjee P.	34	B.
Bhumgara, Framjee P.	37	H.M.
British Section (Indian Pavilion)	63	G.
Indian Collective Exhibit of Pottery.	20	H.M.
Indian Pavillion	63	G.
Moolchund Golcha, Sett	37	H.M.
Moolchund Golcha, Sett	25	B.
Murree Brewery Company, Limited..	73	S.

THE ARMY.

War Office, Pall-Mall, October 1.

7th Hussars—Lieut the Hon E H Lascelles to be Capt, vice T Hone, resigned; Lieut A L Kelly, from the 20th Hussars, to be Capt, vice the Hon T Ashburnham, retired; Sup Lieut H R Beddoes, who has ceased to be a probationer for the Indian Staff Corps, to be a Lieut vice the Hon E H Lascelles; Sec Lieut J L Orr has been seconded for service with the Indian Staff Corps.

11th Hussars—Sec Lieut J D T Tyndale-Briscoe has been seconded for service with the Indian Staff Corps.

18th Hussars—Sec Lieut B J Petre has been seconded for service with the Indian Staff Corps.

Royal Engineers—Lieut-Col and Col H R Mead (late Madras) from the Indian supernumerary list, has retired on an Indian pension and extra annuity; Capt M Elrington-Bissat retires on retired pay.

Line Battalions.

The Norfolk Regiment—The undermentioned Lieuts to be Capts :—W S Dods vice B de M Leaths, placed on temporary half-pay on account of illhealth; W C Tonge, Adjt, to complete establishment; Sec Lieut W R Brakspear has been seconded for service with the Indian Staff Corps.

The Suffolk Regiment—Lieut G M Audain has been seconded for service with the Indian Staff Corps.

The East Yorkshire Regiment—Lieut H R Pease to be Capt, vice G H Johnston, promotes.

The Bedfordshire Regiment—Capt G D M Nisbett to be Major, vice A G Duberly, retired; Lieut P T Westmorland to be Capt, vice G D M Nisbett. The undermentioned officers have been seconded for service with the Indian Staff Corps :—Lieut G A Dale, Sec Lieut F W Daniell, Sec Lieut E G Vaughan.

The King's Own Scottish Borderers—Lieut. G E. Rogers has been seconded for service in the Indian Staff Corps.

The Border Regiment—Lieut. FitzH. Wintle has been seconded for service with the Indian Staff Corps.

The South Staffordshire Regiment—Lieut. J. S. Hodding has been seconded for service with the Indian Staff Corps; Sec. Lieut. C. S. Davidson to be Lieut., vice W. C. Bridge, promoted.

The Dorsetshire Regiment—Capt J W M Macartney to be Maj., vice C G I Wingfield, retired; Sec Lieut A R H Garden has been seconded for service with the Indian Staff Corps.

The Prince of Wales's Volunteers (South Lancashire Regiment)—Sec Lieut H R Troup has been seconded for service with the Indian Staff Corps.

The Sherwood Foresters (Derbyshire Regiment)—Sec Lieut A S Hamilton has been seconded for service with the Indian Staff Corps.

The King's (Shropshire Light Infantry)—Sec. Lieut P. C. Searle has been seconded for service with the Indian Staff Corps; Sup. Lieut. E. W. K. Money, who has ceased to be a probationer for the Indian Staff Corps, to be Lieut. in succession to Sec. Lieut. P. C. Searle.

The Manchester Regiment.—Lieut. C. S. Eastmead has been seconded for service with the Indian Staff Corps.

The Durham Light Infantry.—Sec. Lieut. W. E. E. Lloyd has been seconded for service with the Indian Corps.

The Connaught Rangers—Sec. Lieut. H. G. Maxwell, probationer for the Indian Staff Corps, to be Lieut. to complete establishment.

The Prince of Wales's Leinster Regiment (Royal Canadians)—Lieut. J. H. Vanderzee has been seconded for service with the Indian Staff Corps.

The West India Regiment.—Lieut E J Bentinck as has been seconded for service with the Indian Staff Corps.

Staff—Lieut-Col. and Col. G. Rowlandson, Madras Staff Corps, has been appointed to command a second-class district in India with the rank of Brig. Gen.

Memoranda.

Col. C. B. Brackenbury, unemployed full pay, R. A., is granted the temporary rank of Maj-Gen., whilst holding the appointment of Director of the Artillery College.

Dep Assist-Com C Madget, Bengal Establishment, has been granted the hon. rank of Lieut.

THE best safeguard for general health is KEMP'S SUMMER EFFERVESCENT and PURIFYING SALINE. It is FRESHER, SUPERIOR, and CHEAPER compared with imported preparations of a like kind, and is one of the best aperient and blood-purifying remedies known. Per bottle Re. 1-4.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 4th OCTOBER.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Kaisar-i-Hind, Captain G. W. Atkinson, with the English mails of the 4th October, arrived off the Apollo Bunder at 5-30 a. m. yesterday morning. The following is the list of passengers :—

From Southampton.

Mrs Slater, 2 children and infant
Mrs East, 2 daughters, and Governess
Miss Good
Mr and Mrs Frost
Mr Cartel
Lieut-Col and Mrs Bishop and child
Mrs H B Smith
Surgn-Major Carmichael
Mrs Carmichael and child
Miss Martindale
Miss Stewart
Miss C A Reid
Mr McPhael
Miss E Harrison
Mrs J A Anderson
Mr C W Hina
Capt and Mrs Muichin
Mr Thornbill
Mrs G Hart
Mr Jameson
Mr Betnell
Mr Cartledge
Mr and Mrs H D A James
2 Misses Halliday
Mr and Mrs Phillips, child and 2 infants
Mr W G Walker
Mrs John
Mr E J Webb
Mr T Mathews
Mr H A O Wathen
Mr J Clouga
Mrs Huidmarsh
Mr Bowen
Mr O'Connell
Miss Busby
Mrs Spedding
Comdr and Mrs Hoskyn and infant
Mr Pettigrew
Mr Williams
Mr Andrews
Miss M L Raid
Mr Heaton
Mr Cripps
Miss Williamson
Miss M Ward

From Brindisi.

Mrs Chambers
Mrs Grose
Capt Channer
Col Bayley
Mr Baynes
Mrs J A Innes
Mr and Mrs Fox Strangways
Miss R Price
Mr and Mrs Hobson and child
Mr A Spilling
Col Hughes Hawlett
Mr Buckland
Lieut-Col Cochrane
Mr C F Simpson
Mr J A Cunningham
Mr and Mrs McPherson and infant
Mr J A Taylor
Mr Thompson
Rev W Bray
Mr C A White
Mr W J Wilson
Mr Carey
Mr Holland
Mr Castle
Mr Munro
Mr Schlvin
Mr Barker
Mr G A Brown
Mr Murray
Maj Turner
Mr B Robertson
Rev and Mrs Packer
Mr Mac Junes
Mr and Mrs Durst
Dr L Brunton
Mr Rastrick
Lt C J Bullin
Mr H N Hunter
Lord Hawke
Mr J A Junes
Mr Jefferson
Mr Spermborg
Mr W R Phillips
Mr Kerrick

From Ismailia—Mr Irwin
From Aden—Rev J A Sellar

A WORD FOR THE CONGRESS.

Mr. John Page Hopps writing in the London *Echo* says :—

People who are afraid of burning questions had better let India alone just now. But how many Englishmen are there who know that there are any burning questions in India? How many men, indeed, in the House of Commons, or the House of Lords, know anything worth mentioning about India? That there are so few is one of our great dangers; for India is entering upon a civil and social crisis of the first magnitude, involving nothing short of a political revolution, which will mean mighty changes or the possible loss of India.

There lies before us the fourth report of the Indian National Congress, held at Allahabad last December, and we have no hesitation in saying that it is the solemn duty of every responsible politician and every leader of opinion in this country to read it carefully. Indeed, we wish every voter could read it. There is no reason why they should not. It is as interesting as a novel; it is pellucidly clear; it deals with matters that touch ordinary people at every turn; and, though it is a book about 270 imposing pages, it can be had, through any book-seller, from the Indian Political Agency, Craven-Street, Charing-cross, at the nominal price of one shilling.

It may be as well to say what it contains. First, there is a coloured map, drawn to scale, showing the relative sizes of India and Great Britain, and clearly indicating the Native States and the British Provinces. There is a cleverly-written introduction, telling the story of the growth and operations of the Congress, and containing a most enlightening account of the 1,248 delegates, and a vivid summary of the proceedings of the Congress, with extracts from some of the leading speeches. This is followed by the seventeen resolutions passed at the Congress; a verbatim report of the four days' debates; an analysis of the Congress, giving the place of abode, religion, social standing, occupation, and constituency of every delegate; and the resolutions passed at previous Congresses.

At Allahabad, an immense hall had to be specially erected for the Congress. This hall was constructed to hold 5,000 persons; and, in addition, the executive provided dining-halls, offices, drawing-rooms, reading-rooms, and a bazaar, all on the Congress grounds, secured, after immense difficulty caused by the painful opposition of Government officials, who did their best to brand the reformers as a set of turbulent and seditious mischief-makers, and then to prevent their meeting. The enormous cost of the special, but temporary, accommodation was met by contributions from the delegates themselves and their constituencies, and also from many friends of the movement.

The number of delegates attending the Congress rose from 431 in 1886, and 607 in 1887, to 1,248 in 1888. The Executive affirm that this enormous increase is due to the fact that the movement has been so bitterly opposed by interested and prejudiced officials. The Executive claim that, of the fifty millions of adult males inhabiting British territory (if we exclude those who are utterly poverty-stricken and ignorant), about one-half are now more or less earnestly on the side of the Congress. The remainder, they say, know nothing about it yet. Comparatively few (outside of official circles) are opposed to it. Three millions of men, in all parts of India (more men than voted the present House of Commons), took a direct part in the election of the 1,248 delegates to the Congress. Some of the delegates travelled from three to four thousand miles in order to attend. The 1,248 consisted of 965 Hindoos, 221 Mahomedans, 22 Native and 16 European Christians, 11 Jains, 7 Parsees, and 6 Sikhs. Of these 6 were Princes, 4 Rajahs, 17 Nawabs, 3 Sirdars, and 54 members of noble families, 158 Chairmen, Vice-Chairmen, and Commissioners of Municipalities, 27 Fellows of Universities, 455 connected with the law, 42 doctors, 85 bankers, 127 merchants and traders, 73 editors and journalists, 297 landed proprietors, 31 religious teachers, 59 principals and professors of colleges, and others connected with education, &c. In addition to the delegates, there were about 5,000 visitors. One of the delegates was appointed by a district containing 7,500 Native Christians, belonging to the American Mission, spread over twenty-three churches. All the speakers who were able to do so spoke in English, "because a far larger proportion of the delegates understood English than any other language." Speaking generally, the Executive say, and seem able to prove, that the Congress "was so thoroughly representative of every part of the Empire, and of every class, caste, creed, community, and interest indigenous in the Empire, that further advance in this direction seems now to be almost impossible.

The assembly, though so vast, and composed of such varied elements, seemed to have one heart and one mind, and gave every indication of business and ability and keen self-control. The seventeen resolutions, all on subjects of the highest importance, and some of burning interest, were fully and brilliantly debated. There were no scenes, and no long-winded crotchet-mongers. Even an enemy, who got admitted as a delegate by sharp practice, was listened to patiently, beyond the allotted time, and was then allowed to pass serenely into oblivion. Every speaker seemed to be profoundly impressed with the gravity of the business in hand, and the vastness of the issues at stake.

Referring to the self-regarding opposition, and even persecution, of Government officials, the Executive say (and we quote the passage under a deep sense of responsibility) :—

The Congress idea has now obtained such hold upon the mind of the country that no earthly power can extinguish it. If ten thousand of the most prominent Congressmen were deported to-morrow, the idea would still creep on, spreading from mind to mind, till it had seized every man, woman, and child amongst the Indian population, ever growing stronger and stronger in every mind which had received the seed. It is essentially beneficent in its character, and, in its open growth, instinct with peace and good will to men. Official opposition and persecution will not only add to its growth, but will operate to convert an open above-board, Constitutional movement into a secret, underground, and, therefore, unconstitutional, one. There was towards the close of Lord Lytton's administration a great deal of secret organisation for unavowed, and, probably, even to its originators, scarcely understood, purposes; thoughnone who have studied history can doubt in what this would have eventuated. It has been the chief glory of the Congress movement that, aided by the enthusiasm elicited by good Lord Ripon's sympathetic rule, it has swept away all this fanged undergrowth, and sweetened all political agitation by working it out into the wholesome light of the open day. It will be the fault of the Bureaucracy—and the Bureaucracy alone—if, by the unconstitutional abuse of their authority and powers, they drive a portion of the national energy back into the old, diseased, and illegitimate channels.

Alike for England and India, whose fortunes are now inextricably interwoven, no more gravely significant question exists at the present day for consideration. If England only invites and welcomes the confidence of India, and receives with kindly consideration the loyal suggestions (not necessarily adopting all, but treating them with the respect to which they are entitled) of the Congress which, year by year, more and more thoroughly represents the views of the whole-thinking portion of the nation, all will be well for both countries. As a great Indian Prince recently said, after hearing the resolutions passed at the several Congresses, "If only these things be conceded, the rule of the British in India will last for ever." But if Viceroys and other high functionaries are to be permitted to sneer at and misrepresent the aspirations of a great nation, if subordinate officials are to be allowed unconstitutionally to oppose loyal political movements and to persecute honest and earnest men for temperately and candidly setting forth what they hold to be their grievances and the best methods of redressing these—if England fancies, in a word, that she can maintain by fear a rule that only love can immortalise, then serious troubles only too probably await both countries.

The speech of the Chairman, Pandit Ajoodhia Nath, ought to be very carefully studied by every member of the Government. He is a man of high position, a member of the Legislative Council itself, "the most distinguished legal practitioner, probably, in the United provinces," a cautious man, and only lately an adherent of the movement. It was he who said—"Two years ago I gave the subject of the Congress my best consideration, and, after mature deliberation, I arrived at the conclusion that, so far from being dangerous to Government, it embodies the essential germ of the permanency of the British Government." That is a solemn warning; and responsible men who neglect it, or try to prejudice the minds of Englishmen in relation to these reformers, will play a dangerous and criminal game.

What, then, do these men want? In future articles we shall see.

The *Echo* commenting on the article says :—

Though we are not prepared to defend all that has been done in India by British intrigue or British valour, still it must be admitted by any unprejudiced person acquainted with indisputable historic facts that Great Britain has conferred immeasurable benefits on that country. At the same time we are ready to admit that India has conferred considerable benefits upon England. India has had to pay, and to pay dearly, for our conquests, our annexations, and our protection; but little in comparison to the benefits already enjoyed and to be enjoyed hereafter. If we had done nothing but extinguish internal destructive rivalries, and prevent externally recurring conflicts between the different provinces of India, we should have conferred on the whole continent a boon of incalculable value. Before our advent wars were constant. Now a war is the exception, and peace is the rule. It is almost impossible to measure the extent or to estimate the worth of this advantage. Are we not communicating an equal good by enabling the populations of India to use one language as an instrument of progress? and with that language we are carrying into the heart of the continent the elements of Western civilisation. We are constructing railways; we are planting forests, and cultivating arid wastes; we are cutting canals and developing systems of irrigation; we are promoting education, and acquainting the natives with much that is brightest and best in British life; we are familiarising the natives with our methods of developing law, and with our machinery for administering law; and above all, we are, in a variety of ways, developing ameliorative ideas and establishing ameliorative institutions which, in far-off ages, will continue to brighten and bless innumerable millions of men. What Rome did for the old world we are doing for India. We are doing much more. Rome conquered provinces more or less uncivilised, constructed roads, established something like order, imparted laws; and while doing so got corrupt and weak at home. We are getting freer and stronger at the centre day by day. We are doing much more for India than Rome in her palmiest days did for Europe. And we are doing more to-day than ever we did before; and are preparing to do still more in future. We are, in fact, gradually lifting India into higher conditions; and it is devoutly to be wished that the work we are doing, imperfect as it is, and must be, in many ways, will not be endangered by impatient agitation or precipitate action of any kind. That the time may come when India will do without us, and perhaps better without us than with us, is probable enough. But that time is not yet. The Congresses to which Mr. Page Hopps points as evidence of national awaking, are in themselves as many landmarks of British power and British progress in India. Let, then, Mr. Hopps and all who think with him, exercise caution in [illegible] encouragement of agitation in that country, [illegible] may assist to fan embers into a blazing con[illegible] which may destroy the fabric of empire we [illegible] ng up for the general benefit of mankind.

TRUE OR NOT TRU[illegible]

The London correspondent of [illegible] al hears that the Indian Gover[illegible] called upon to disgorge a su[illegible] they have had in their possessi[illegible] the proceeds of a legacy left by [illegible] native princes who died upwa[illegible] The deceased lady, says the [illegible] Irishwoman who went to India [illegible] as the travelling companion o[illegible] ladies. During her stay in In[illegible] notice of one of the native p[illegible] her. The pair lived happily t[illegible] thirty years, the wife having a[illegible] upon her by the wealthy [illegible] childless, and left no will[illegible] taken over by the Indian G[illegible] remained ever since in their [illegible] time of her death worth £30,0[illegible] since grown to close on £100,0[illegible] the deceased lady in Ireland were [illegible] of her fate up to quite recently, [illegible] accidently from a returned India[illegible] quiries which have since been ins[illegible] established her marriage with the I[illegible] only according to the rites of the Mus[illegible] of the Christian Church, and also have [illegible] the existence and value of the property [illegible] hind her at her death.

THE COMPTOIR D'ESCOM[illegible]

An important judgment was given on [illegible] (Sep 30th) by the Paris Tribunal of Comme[illegible] favour of the shareholders of the old Comp[illegible] d'Escompte. According to the *Daily News* correspon[illegible] dent, the Tribunal decided that the action of the late M. Denfert-Rochereau and the other directors of the bank in advancing loans on copper certificate was against the statutes of the bank and illegal. Those who incurred the heaviest responsibility in the opinion of the court were M. Edovard Hentsch, the chairman of the Comptoir, and MM. Girod, A. Hentsch, and Laveissiere, directors of the Societe des Metaux, as well as of the bank, who must have been aware from the first of the reckless conduct of their manager. To those names must be added that of M. Thomas, director of the Comptoir, who had a large interest in the copper ring. As for the other directors, MM. Baudelot, Berard, Christophle, Giber, Guillemart, Guipal, Masson, Talamon, Tessonniere, and V. d'Arlandes, although no question was raised as to their good faith, they nevertheless incurred a heavy responsibility by not protesting against a transaction whereby the bank stood as guarantor for operations in the nature of time-bargains. The executors of M. Denfert-Rochereau, MM. Girod, A. Hentsch E. Hentsch, Laveissiere, and Thomas, are accordingly sentenced to jointly pay the liquidators of the bank £480,000 to form a guarantee fund, and all the other directors to make up a further sum of £240,000. The accountants (censeurs) are sentenced to provide £40,000 to the same fund.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending 19th Oct., as compared with the statement of the 12th Oct. 1889 :—

	Oct 12. Rs.	Oct. 19. Rs.
Liabilities.		
Proprietors' Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Govt. and other authorized Securities	29,50,000	29,50,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	56,13,114	54,29,481
Do. do. at Branches	29,01,186	28,38,963
Other Deposits	2,63,11,607	2,72,30,801
Post Bills	7,108	7,982
Cash Credits, undrawn	7,78,639	6,21,730
Rs.	4,85,61,675	4,90,91,947
Assets.		
Govt. & other authorized Securities	61,96,129	65,45,879
Cash Credits, on Security of Govt. Paper Bullion and Merchandise.	21,13,621	23,19,649
Loans on Security of do.	49,31,568	69,50,722
Current Accounts, overdrawn	2,970	2,635
Bills Discounted and purchased	1,40,31,430	1,44,14,449
Stamps, &c.	17,370	17,292
Dead Stock........ Rs. 6,08,586 Amt, applied in reduction..2,85 000	3,23,586	3,23,586
Bullion		.....
Cash Balances with Correspondents	7,67,095	8,38,985
Cash and Currency Notes	1,95,77,903	1,85,78,750
Rs.	4,85,61,675	4,90,91,947

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Dose { For children.—One teaspoonfull night and morning.
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Many **Testimonials received**

Gout, Stone, Gravel, Rheumatism

Can only be cured by **Lythia Ch. LE PERDRIEL'S** effervescing granulated salts of **Lythia,** taken in small doses are a sure remedy for **Stone, Gravel,** etc.

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Consumption, Debility

Poverty of blood, loss of appetite

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It is an analeptic par excellence and a powerful restorer of the strength.

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Cures promptly, without additional means, all recent or chronic discharges of the urinary organs, Sold in Paris by J. Ferré (successor to Brou), Pharmacien, 102, rue Richelieu.

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[illegible]apsules possess the tonic proper[illegible]ombined with the antiblennor[illegible] of copaiba. They do not fatigue [illegible]nd do not produce diarrhœa [illegible]ey constitute the remedy par [illegible] treatment of discharges [illegible]hronic.

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[illegible] with the greatest [illegible]er **60 YEARS** in [illegible]pation, Liver Com[illegible]ul digestion, Epide[illegible]s, Diseases of the [illegible]c., etc. [illegible]uine Dr Guillié's Elixir [illegible]lls bear the signature [illegible]Gage.

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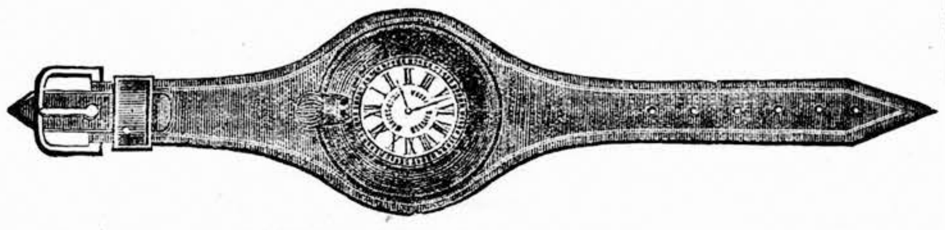

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Silver Case, with Strap	„	42	8
Silver Case, with stout strap	„	47	8
14 Carat gold Case, with strap	„	57	8
18 Carat gold case, with strap	„	97	8

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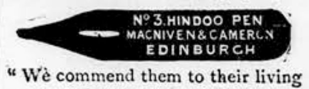

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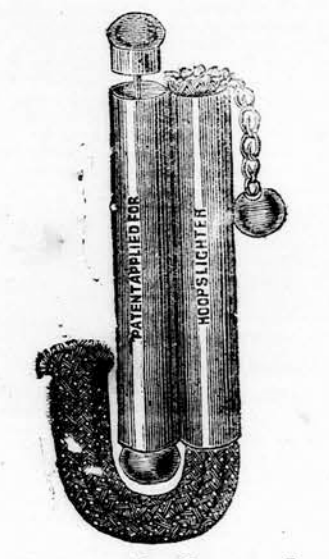

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Directions for Use :—*Take out the pin and rub the tinder quickly.*

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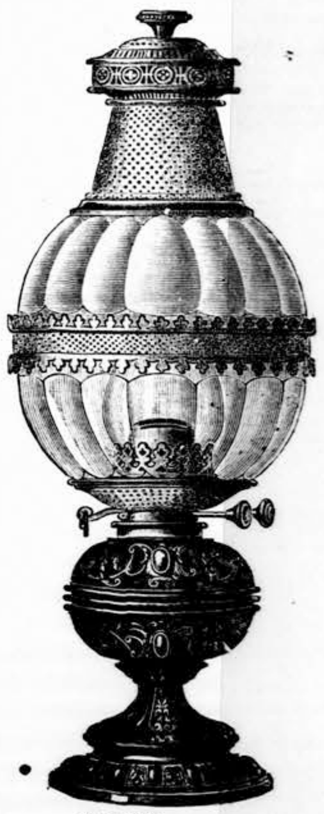

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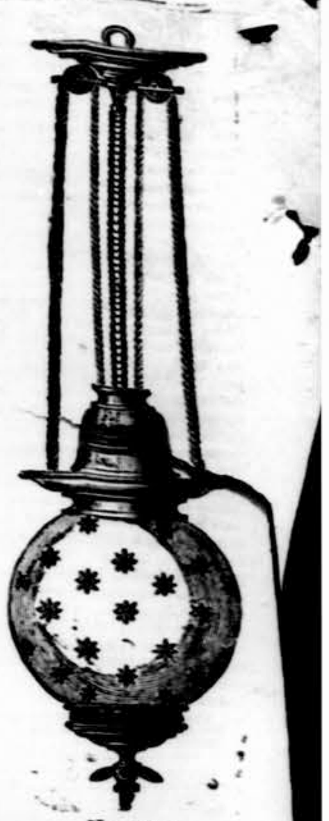
Nos.	15	20	25	30	35	45	
With	28	45	66	76	120	157	candle power.

As attested by Professor Dr. L. Weber, of the University of Breslau, and Professor Dr. R. Benedict, of the Polytechnicum of Vienna.



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For the Arms.
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Is recommended as an Acidulant in preference to the Compound Acids of indefinite composition offered as Citric substitutes; it being not only free from lead, *but from Sulphuric Acid and all similar admixtures.*

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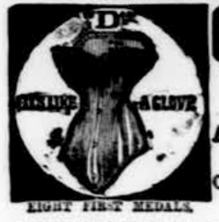

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THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER

For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities. It cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Skin and Blood Diseases, Eczema and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent cure.

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- Clears the Blood from all impure matter.
- From whatever cause arising.

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"The Hon. Surgeon to His Excellency the Viceroy of India prescribes Clarke's Blood Mixture largely, and speaks highly of its efficacy in skin affections, &c. On this account we wrote asking if you could supply the Mixture for dispensing purposes."—Letter from A. John & Co., Druggists, &c., Agra, India, June 1888.

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"ISLA GERALDINE RIPON."

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Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in Bottles 2s. 9d. each, and in cases, containing six times the quantity, 11s.—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long standing cases, BY ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world. Proprietors, The Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England. Trade Mark—"Blood Mixture."

CAUTION.

Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations are sometimes palmed off by unprincipled vendors. The words "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England," are engraved on the Government Stamp, and "Clarke's World-famed Blood Mixture," blown in the Bottle, WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE.

Printed and Published by the Proprietor, GRATTAN GEARY, at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press, Esplanade Road, Bombay.
AGENTS.—London : GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, E.C.—Paris : Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—Calcutta : Messrs. THACKER, SPINK & Co.